

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
BY
O. PALMER.
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For One Month..... \$1.00
For Six Months..... 5.00
For Three Months..... 12.00

WAR DURING A WEEK

SCREEN IS DRAWN OVER MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Dispatches of Past Week Show No New Light on the Conflict in the Far East.—Remnants of Russia's Routed Army in Full Retreat.

The week, which opened with the Russian army in full retreat from Mukden, closed with its fate in doubt. Kuropatkin's divisions, that had escaped death or capture arrived at Tieling, where reserve supplies and a fortified position awaited them. Then the Russian army was driven out of Tieling. The remaining stores were burned, many guns abandoned, and the retreat resumed.

St. Petersburg, naturally, was filled with alarming rumors. It was reported that the railroad had been cut at Changtung, 40 miles north of Tieling; that there were strong Japanese columns east and west of the railroad even farther to the north than the Russian forces had been driven into the hills east of the railroad and were trying to reach Kirin or Vladivostok; that they were without food, ammunition, and artillery. There were no dispatches, official or otherwise, to confirm or deny these sensational reports.

The week's dispatches added a few details to the sum of Russia's disaster at Mukden. The war office at Tokio estimated the Russian force engaged in the battle of Mukden at 376 battalions of infantry, 178 squadrons of cavalry, 171 brigades of artillery, or a total of 327,500 men and 1,300 guns.

Field Marshal Ovannia reported the capture of 40,000 prisoners. His armies counted 26,500 dead. He estimated the Russian wounded at 64,500. This total of 130,000 casualties reduced the effective Russian force to 197,500 men—all that got safely through to Tieling. St. Petersburg reports credited Linnevit—who succeeded Kuropatkin—with 268,000 men; the figures being achieved by including the railway guards and the Fourth army corps, which had just arrived at Harbin. This force of 268,000 men, badly equipped, short of supplies, was retreating before a force of perhaps fully double its strength.

At a council of war held at Tsarskoe Selo it was resolved to send a new army of 40,000 men to the far East to continue the war. General Kuropatkin was recalled, practically in disgrace, and General Linnevit placed in command. The war party apparently is still in power at St. Petersburg.

There are disturbing indications that Russia's credit is reaching a limit. The refusal of the French syndicate to contract for a fresh loan of \$125,000,000 has caused uneasiness in St. Petersburg. At Paris it is stated vaguely that the loan has only been postponed. In St. Petersburg it is insisted the loan will be made within ten days. The proposal of the Russian Minister of Finance that the banks of St. Petersburg float an internal loan of \$100,000,000 has not been well received. Still, it would be foolish to assume that her resources have reached the limit of her powers. The fact that her gold reserve still stands at \$874,500,000 proves that the Czar's empire is not penniless.

Czar's Minister for Peace.

While Emperor Nicholas, whose word is final, still declines to abandon the prosecution of the war and the government maintains its ability to continue the conflict, the Associated Press states that powerful influences, including several of the emperor's own ministers, are now strongly urging that the time has come to indicate to Japan Russia's desire for peace upon a reasonable basis.

Should Japan then attempt to impose too onerous conditions, these influences argue that, in view of the universal wish to see the bloody conflict ended, Russia's position will be strengthened abroad by the alienation of sympathy from Japan, and the situation at home improved when the nation is made to understand that the emperor's pacific terms have been met with impossible terms.

One of the emperor's ministers in a conversation with the Associated Press correspondent said:

"We have suffered bitter defeat on land and sea. We can however, still continue the war. But both countries have suffered great losses in blood and treasure, and it would only profit the rivals of both areas if either of them is exhausted."

"Russia never yet has paid indemnity and history practically affords no precedent for indemnity when territory is not occupied to insure payment and Japan holds not a foot of Russian territory. Japan could, however, take the proceeds of the sale of property and rights of the Chinese-Eastern railway, which was built with Russian money."

Sparks from the Wires.

Pittsburg postal authorities will try to trace a box of poisoned bombs sent to the wife of an attorney in that city. The woman's name is kept secret.

The total loss of life in the anthracite coal mines of Lackawanna county, Pa., in 1904 was 137, against 121 in 1903, when the output was much larger.

Judge Alberton of Seattle decided that no man should be mulcted in damages who breaks a promise to marry a woman he afterward finds is afflicted with tuberculosis.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXVII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1905.

NUMBER 20.

WILL THE STAYING HAND GLADDEN WEARY EYES?



Chicago Tribune.

MUCH WORK BY CONGRESS.

Record Shows Last Session to Have Been the Busiest on Record;

F. H. Wakefield, docket clerk of the House of Representatives, has prepared a statement showing the amount of work done by the Fifty-eighth Congress as compared with previous Congresses as far back as the Fifty-second.

The report shows that the number of bills and resolutions introduced aggregated 20,073.

The various committees reported on a total of 4,304 measures, including Senate acts and resolutions.

The House passed 13,556 of its own bills and resolutions during the second session, and 531 of the 620 Senate acts and resolutions that had been reported from committees.

At the close of the session it left in the union calendar unacted 112 bills, of which thirty originated in the Senate, having passed 247 of the 350 bills and resolutions referred to that chamber.

Upon the House calendar, to which there were referred 409 bills and resolutions, only sixty-four remained unacted upon, of which fifty-three were of House origin, and eleven of Senate.

On the private calendar, to which was referred a total of 3,841 bills and resolutions, 252 remained unacted upon, of which twenty-eight were of Senate origin.

Of the House bills sent to the Senate for concurrence, only 322 failed to be acted on, while twenty-five House bills were indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

These were largely private pension bills and were postponed mostly because of the death of the proposed beneficiary.

For the same reason the Senate recalled twenty of its own bills after the House committee had favorably reported them.

All of the House bills sent to the President for his approval only one failed to receive his signature and become a law.

The work of the House in the Fifty-eighth Congress, as compared with the Fifty-seventh Congress, shows an increase of 2,534 in the number of bills introduced, an increase of 25 per cent, and 385 in the number of reports made, and an increase of 101 in the number of public acts.

The number of private acts showed a gain of 1,150.

From the Fifty-eighth Congress the number of bills and resolutions introduced increased in number from 30,625 to 20,073, the number of reports made from 2,013 to 3,964; the public laws enacted from 338 to 374; the private laws from 321 to 3,676; and the number of bills of the Congressional Record from 2,230 to 4,246.

The number of actions taken on the House in the Fifty-eighth Congress were 190, as compared with 344 in the Fifty-first, 347 in the Fifty-third, 290 in the Fifty-fourth, 242 in the Fifty-fifth, 197 in the Fifty-sixth, and 222 in the Fifty-seventh.

JOHN M. HARLAN:

CONFLICTING RUMORS OF PEACE.

St. Petersburg dispatches say that the Czar, alarmed by the prospect of utter disaster which now seems to confront the Russian arms, has put up his hand and turned an unwilling ear to the peace party.

The ministers and other court advocates of tentative advances to Japan, looking toward the closing of the war, are jubilant. They believe they have triumphed over the grand dukes and their followers.

As Judge Dunn is generally looked upon as the real municipal ownership candidate, the Municipal Ownership League has endorsed him and many of the Socialists have announced their intention to vote for him.

Dunn proposes to offer the traction companies a fair price for their tangible properties and a reasonable compensation for the franchises which have yet a term of years to run. If the companies refuse to sell, he proposes to go at once into the courts. He will endeavor to

In the conflicting rumors issuing from St. Petersburg there is little upon which to base an accurate estimate of the situation, but that courses of peace are now obtaining a more favorable hearing among Russian high off-



RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

chairs than at any previous time since the war opened is manifest. The war party still maintains an threatening front and declares that the idea of seeking a settlement is ridiculous. That the ministry is seriously weighing the possibility of getting an honorable and not too costly settlement, however, cannot be doubted. If it could have definite assurances that the penalties which Japan will exact are not too severe it probably would be given peace overtures at once.

Harlan proposes to grant the existing

companies a new franchise at the expiration of which they are to sell out to the city. If they refuse he proposes to build rival city lines on

the principal streets. Such a course, in a few years, would leave the existing companies without "downtown" connections.

Harlan proposes to grant the existing

companies a new franchise at the expiration of which they are to sell out to the city. If they refuse he proposes to build

rival city lines on the principal streets. Such a course, in a few years, would leave the existing companies without "downtown" connec-

tions.

The campaign is just now in full swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast automobile, dashes about to various portions of the city, making four speeches in the evening. The Democratic leader has been forced to place a substitute on the bench and to stamp the stump in his own defense, and is making one speech a night.

The campaign is just now in full

swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast automobile, dashes about to vari-

ous portions of the city, making four

speeches in the evening. The Democratic

leader has been forced to place a substi-

tute on the bench and is making one speech a night.

The campaign is just now in full

swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast

automobile, dashes about to various

portions of the city, making four

speeches in the evening. The Democratic

leader has been forced to place a substi-

tute on the bench and is making one speech a night.

The campaign is just now in full

swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast

automobile, dashes about to various

portions of the city, making four

speeches in the evening. The Democratic

leader has been forced to place a substi-

tute on the bench and is making one speech a night.

The campaign is just now in full

swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast

automobile, dashes about to various

portions of the city, making four

speeches in the evening. The Democratic

leader has been forced to place a substi-

tute on the bench and is making one speech a night.

The campaign is just now in full

swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast

automobile, dashes about to various

portions of the city, making four

speeches in the evening. The Democratic

leader has been forced to place a substi-

tute on the bench and is making one speech a night.

The campaign is just now in full

swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast

automobile, dashes about to various

portions of the city, making four

speeches in the evening. The Democratic

leader has been forced to place a substi-

tute on the bench and is making one speech a night.

The campaign is just now in full

swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast

automobile, dashes about to various

portions of the city, making four

speeches in the evening. The Democratic

leader has been forced to place a substi-

tute on the bench and is making one speech a night.

The campaign is just now in full

swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast

automobile, dashes about to various

portions of the city, making four

speeches in the evening. The Democratic

leader has been forced to place a substi-

tute on the bench and is making one speech a night.

The campaign is just now in full

swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast

automobile, dashes about to various

portions of the city, making four

speeches in the evening. The Democratic

leader has been forced to place a substi-

tute on the bench and is making one speech a night.

The campaign is just now in full

swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast

automobile, dashes about to various

portions of the city, making four

speeches in the evening. The Democratic

leader has been forced to place a substi-

tute on the bench and is making one speech a night.

The campaign is just now in full

swing. The Republican nominee, in a fast

automobile, dashes about to various

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

WANTS DOLLARS BACK

ILLINOIS FARMER SUES FOR LOST RICHES

William Wilmerton of Illinois Sues to Recover from St. Louis "Get-Rich-Quick" Concern—Man Struck by Boat Ball Brings Suit.

Cleverly worded letters playing on the unsuspecting mind of a retired farmer for the purpose of separating him from his fortune through alleged grain speculations, were an important feature in the suit for \$40,000 of William Wilmerton, aged 83, of Preemption, Ill., against the defunct Merchants' Brokerage Company in the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis. According to Wilmerton's story, he worked on his farm for sixty-two years and all his wealth represented his own hard labor. In December, 1902, after he had retired and settled down to spend the rest of his days in ease, he was attracted by the advertisements of the "get-rich-quick" concern. He was encouraged with predictions of great gains and he sent them other sums, a few days apart, gradually increasing the amounts. At one time he sent \$10,000. The old man was led on in the belief that he would soon be made a millionaire. On July 2, 1903, after he had invested \$40,000, he became suspicious, and soon afterward received a letter stating that all his money had been lost, as also had the firm's own money. The farmer, almost crazed by the sudden blow to his hopes, consulted attorneys. On July 31, 1903, suit was begun and the brokerage company's deposits of \$3,615 in the Germania Bank was attached. A rush of the firm's patrons resulted and an ex-

FOUL BALL CAUSES \$10,000 SUIT.

St. Paul Man Alleges Blow in Temple Is Responsible for Insanity.

A foul ball knocked over the fence of the downtown ball park in St. Paul on Aug. 27 last in a game between St. Paul and Columbus had led to a \$10,000 damage suit against the St. Paul baseball club. The ball struck Cornelius Holland in the temple as he was crossing the street. He claims as a result of the blow he has been subject to temporary fits of insanity. The ball which struck him is alleged to have been batted by Eddie Wheeler, third baseman of the St. Paul team.

Steal \$4,000 in Diamonds.

Two men entered the jewelry store of A. D. Erine in the Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, and asked to be shown some diamonds. One of the men picked up a tray containing \$4,000 worth of gems and made a dash for the street, followed by his companion. The robbers were lost in the crowd by the time the clerk reached the door. Detectives are working on the case.

Maryland Jim Crow Law Valid.

The Maryland Court of Appeals held that the "Jim Crow" law passed at the last session of the Legislature, requiring steam railways to furnish separate compartments for white and colored passengers, is valid so far as it affects commerce within the State. It is invalid as to interstate passengers, however, and must be construed as not applying to them.

Find a Cure for Epilepsy.

What is believed to be a cure for epilepsy was discovered through an accident. A patient in a Cincinnati hospital who manifested the symptoms of an oncoming fit got hold of some peroxide of hydrogen and drank copiously of it. The effect was instantaneous and the fit was prevented. Afterward the compound was tried on four other patients and proved successful in every case.

Big Store in Columbus Burns.

Fire which started in a paper bin in the basement of the Columbus Dry Goods Company's store in North High street, Columbus, Ohio, destroyed the structure and for a time threatened the destruction of a four-story business block and a six-story apartment house adjoining. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Four firemen were slightly hurt.

Ship Collide Near Halifax.

Racing through the dark two big ocean liners which had collided just outside the harbor at Halifax, N. S., sailed in desperation for their docks, while 1,800 imperiled passengers shrieked in panic. The race was successful, but one of the ocean greyhounds sank at its wharf before the last passenger had hurried down the gang plank.

Woman Escapes with \$1,000,000.

Sophie Beck, now Mrs. Richard Graham, a Chicago girl, who is said to have fled the country with \$1,000,000, the proceeds of two "get-rich-quick" concerns exposed in Philadelphia, is declared to have made Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick's incursions in to the realms of "high finance" look mediocre.

Russians Said to Want Peace.

Dispatches from Russia say all classes realize that carrying on the war would be folly, and reports from Paris declare that a preliminary peace conference already has been held in Stockholm.

Maurice Barrymore Dies.

Maurice Barrymore, once famous as an actor, died in a sanitarium at Anuityville, L. I. His last appearance on the stage was in a monologue act in a variety house in New York City four years ago.

Missing Boy Returns Home.

Frank Ely Rogers, the boy who disappeared from his home in Evanston, Ill., four years ago, returned, but refused to reveal the whereabouts of his aunt, Florence A. Ely, who vanished the same day.

Number of Russians Sent East.

The Russian war office has issued a statement that 77,453 officers and men have been sent to the far East. From this it is figured that the Russian losses up to the present time are about 500,000 men.

Cervantes' House Is Burned.

All but the lower part of the Duke of Medina's house at Argamasilla, Spain, in which Cervantes wrote "Don Quixote," has been burned. The fire is attributed to unknown men smoking in the garret. The destruction of this national treasure is greatly lamented.

Orders Submarine Boats.

The Erie River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass., has signed a contract to construct four submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type for the United States government. The contract provides that the boats shall be completed within eighteen months.

JULES VERNE DIES.

Famous Novelist Succumbs to Long Illness at Amiens.

Jules Verne died Friday in Amiens, France. He, the writer of eighty successful novels, and who had the distinction of having twice declined the honor of a seat in the French Academy, was born on Feb. 8, 1828, in Nantes, and from his early manhood engaged in literary pursuits. When graduated from college he went on the Paris bourse, and in the course of but a short time sunk a large part of his fortune. He never regretted the loss, however, as he said it gave him insight into a life of rapid thinking and quick action, which was of inestimable value in the production of the works which made his name famous. He began his literary career as a dramatist and for thirteen years labored successfully in that field as a writer of comedies. It was not until 1853 that he published the first of the stories upon which his fame was to rest. This was "Fly-Weeks in a Balloon." Its immediate and resounding success induced M. Verne to continue to exploit himself in this direction, and the result was that widely-read series of romances which have delighted the world, young and old, for thirty years or more. He rewrote his stories many times, having made ten copies of the manuscript of one book before he got it to his satisfaction. For thirty-seven years he wrote an average of two stories every year. His most popular books are "A Journey to the Center of the Earth," "Around the World in Eighty Days," "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," "The Mysterious Island," "Michael Strogoff," and "From the Earth to the Moon."

MAIL-POUCH ROBBER ESCAPES.

Albert F. Bell Runs Into Heavy Woods on McNeilly Island.

Albert F. Bell, one of the most notorious mail-pouch robbers in the United States, has made a successful dash for liberty at the United States prison on McNeil's Island, Tacoma, Wash., and escaped into the heavy woods near the prison. Bell covered his tracks so thoroughly that all trace of him was lost soon after entering the timber and a general alarm was turned in at the prison, guards being sent out to scour the woods and guard all avenues of escape from the island. Bell covered his tracks so thoroughly that all trace of him was lost soon after entering the timber and a general alarm was turned in at the prison, guards being sent out to scour the woods and guard all avenues of escape from the island. Bell wanted in many cities in the United States and was arrested in Tacoma last April for stealing a mail pouch at Seattle and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He made a most daring escape from federal officers two years ago by jumping from a passenger train while being taken from Denver to Philadelphia on a charge of stealing mail pouches.

FINDS ANTI-TRUST LAW VALID.

Ohio Supreme Court Passes on Criminal Section of Statute.

The Ohio Supreme Court has just held that the criminal section of the Valentine anti-trust law is constitutional. The civil section has already been passed upon. The decision reverses the decision of the Circuit Court of Delaware County in the case of Perley W. Gage, president of the Delaware Coal Dealers' Association. The prosecuting attorney of Delaware county brought suit in common pleas court against Mr. Gage, charging him with forming a combine in restraint of trade. Gage pleaded guilty and appealed the case to the Circuit Court, which ruled that the criminal section of the law is unconstitutional.

POSTOFFICE THIEVES ARE BUSY.

Des Moines Thieves Strike Three Times in as Many Days.

With the robbery Wednesday of substitution No. 4 in Des Moines, the third postoffice to be robbed in as many days, the postal authorities have become convinced that a "system" is being worked there. The robbers are white and must be construed as not applying to them.

HITS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Funny J. Crosby's Religious Productions Sung in Many Lands.

Funny J. Crosby, the blind poetess, whose hymns are known and sung the world over, celebrated the 55th anniversary of her birth at her home in Bridgeport, Conn., Sunday. Many of her colleagues in religious work who have admired and loved her for her beautiful traits of character for upwards of half a century gathered at her residence to fittingly observe the occasion, while scores of churches throughout the country set aside the day as Funny Crosby Day.

MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

President Punishes Naval Deserter by Denying Him of Citizenship.

President Roosevelt has approved the sentence of the court-martial inflicted upon Midshipman Arrowood of North Carolina, recently tried for desertion from the navy. The sentence carries with it dismissal from the navy and the lay hearing on the case provides that a man so dismissed shall not hereafter be eligible to any of the rights of citizenship. Arrowood deserted because he claimed that he could not obey orders in the navy and remain a Christian and a gentleman.

HONOR TO A HYMN WRITER.

Funny J. Crosby's Religious Productions Sung in Many Lands.

Funny J. Crosby, the blind poetess, whose hymns are known and sung the world over, celebrated the 55th anniversary of her birth at her home in Bridgeport, Conn., Sunday. Many of her colleagues in religious work who have admired and loved her for her beautiful traits of character for upwards of half a century gathered at her residence to fittingly observe the occasion, while scores of churches throughout the country set aside the day as Funny Crosby Day.

ONE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

Many Cargoes Leaving Western Ports for Japan.

One effect of the war in the Far East is to greatly stimulate exports from the northwestern ports of the United States to Japan. The Mikado's success in forcing the Russian bear to take to the tall timber has led to the liberal purchase of supplies not alone of necessities, but of construction material as well, the whole making many shiploads.

In Consequence Large Numbers of Extra Steamers are Being Chartered to Rush Across the Pacific Supplies of Many Kinds.

The big steamship Minnesota, four Japanese liners and the big freighters of the Boston Steamship Company running from Tacoma are insufficient to carry to Japan the immense shipments of barley, flour, meat products and other supplies now piling up at Puget Sound ports. One liner has chartered four large steamships to load at Tacoma during the next thirty days.

At Least six Heavy cargoes for Japan will leave Tacoma this month, and as many more next. Their cargoes will include railroad supplies and equipment for a road that is being built across Korea. The steamship Shawmut and Tremont have already sailed with an aggregate of 20,000 tons, chiefly for Japan.

CANADA'S PERIL.

To Be Invaded by 200,000 Russian Socialist Immigrants.

Canada is to be invaded by a peaceful army of Russian Socialist immigrants, according to a report which says that 200,000 of these people are preparing to emigrate this year and settle in the Canadian Northwest.

There are leaders of public opinion in the Dominion who, having the experience of the United States before them, regard with serious misgivings the steady annual increase of the foreign element in the population of Canada. But the present prospect of hundreds of thousands of European immigrants swarming like locusts over the choice western lands is now giving Canadians something to think about in pursuing the policy of populating the Dominion.

Money for Jamestown Fair.

The United States government has appropriated \$250,000 to pay the expenses of its participation in the exposition to be held in commemoration of the first permanent settlement, at Jamestown, Va., made on the American continent by English-speaking people.

Brief News Items.

Fire at Whitman, Mass., destroyed the Jenkins business block, causing a loss of \$100,000.

Andrew Carnegie is to give \$1,000,000 for a downtown library branch in Pittsburgh, Pa., to help the business men.

Nearly 1,000 model dwellings will be erected in Bethlehem, Pa., by a syndicate, at a cost of about \$1,500,000, to house workmen who will be required at the Bethlehem steel works on account of awards for armor plate made to the steel company.

J. G. Butler, Jr., chairman of the Bessemer Pig Iron Association, states that of the 192 furnaces reporting to the association, with a daily capacity of 55,570 tons, 100 are in blast.

The latest estimate places the combined tonnage of the banks of Yarmouth, N. S., and the firm of Redding & Son, boot and shoe manufacturers, at \$1,000,000, the latter a figure which suspended the other day, as \$1,000,000.

Gas Dile in Mine Disaster.

It is reported that Japanese torpedo boats have sunk the Russian battleship Navarin and Siles, Valky of the Baltic fleet, which sailed recently from Nasai, Madagascari. The report cannot be confirmed.

Look Askance at Oil King's Money.

Both Congress and ministers drew up a formal protest against the acceptance of \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller to be devoted to foreign missions, and the matter has been laid before the prudential committee of the American board.

Declares Against School Athletics.

Superintendent H. K. Stevenson of the Iowa City high school at meeting of the school board opposed the recognition

of the high school athletes with the statement that football and cigarettes, basketball and billiards, track athletics and beer are the bane of educational work. He declared that the evil outweighed the good of high school athletics.

HAND FIGHT WITH THUG.

Police Arrest Man Suspected of Complicity in Chicago Murder.

In one of the most desperate encounters between police and alleged desperadoes since the capture of the car bandits four men suspected of being implicated in the murder of Fritz Krueger, alias Elmer, were captured by the police Tuesday. Almost the entire police department of the northwest side as well as central station detectives participated in the round-up of the alleged robbers, and when Frank Krueger, alias Biggall, was arrested in a house at 788 Austin avenue after a desperate resistance Inspector Revere was confident that he had secured the gang who have been causing terror on the northwest side. Krueger was shot through the ear, a bullet having furrowed its way along the back of his skull. The excess of exports over imports in February was \$100,000,000, against practically \$110,000,000 in February, 1903, \$125,000,000 in February, 1902, \$101,500,000 in February, 1901, and \$110,000,000 in February, 1900.

The exports of February, 1903, were \$100,000,000, against practically \$110,000,000 in February, 1904, \$125,000,000 in February, 1902, \$101,500,000 in February, 1901, and \$110,000,000 in February, 1900.

The excess of exports over imports in February was in round terms \$8,000,000, against practically \$30,000,000 in February, 1904.

For the eight months ending with February, 1903, the imports were in round terms \$72,000,000, against \$64,000,000 in the corresponding month of the preceding fiscal year, while the exports were \$1,010,000,000, against practically \$1,040,000,000 in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The excess of exports over imports in February was in round terms \$221,000,000, against \$303,500,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

The reduction in exports, according to the Department of Commerce and Labor, due chiefly to the falling off in the quantity of wheat exported and a reduction in the price per pound of cotton exported. The wheat exports in February amounted to only \$103,631, against \$120,343, in February, 1904, of last year. The vote stood: Warner 1, Cockrell 83, Niedringhaus 1. The total vote was 175, making 88 necessary to a choice.

MAJOR HAVE FIGHT WITH THUG.

Major Wm. Warner, Who was Chosen to Fill a Riotous Scene.

Major William Warner of Kansas City was chosen United States Senator to succeed Francis Marion Cockrell after one of the most stormy scenes ever witnessed in the General Assembly of Missouri.

After having been in a deadlock since Jan. 18 the Legislature at 15 minutes before sine die adjourned elected Major Warner to fill the contested vacancy. Seven ballots in joint session were

U. S. TRADE BALANCE DROPS.

Imports Grow Faster than Exports Eight Months Preceding March.

The imports into the United States in February, 1903, were larger than in any earlier year in the history of American commerce, and the excess of exports over imports was smaller than in any month since June, 1897. The imports, although February was a short month, were \$103,000,000, against \$89,000,000 in February, 1903, \$88,000,000 in February, 1902, \$84,500,000 in February, 1901, and \$89,000,000 in February, 1900.



The man who can improve over his operations of last year and do this year in and year out is greater than a man who "takes a city."

Because sheep will make better use of poor pasture than will any other stock do not undertake to keep them on one that is bare.

The time of year is approaching when some over-enthusiastic road worker gets into the roadway to scour his plow. Such men know the least about road working of anybody and they should be looked after by the grand jury. One lesson of this kind will teach them to take proper care of their plows another year. We want no road working of this character.

It is necessary that all the farm machinery to be used now be in perfect order. Every hour lost in making ready after work begins will be equivalent to two lost. There are two times when machinery can be put in repair to advantage; one when the tool was used the last time and just before it is to be used for the first time in the season. A person is in a better condition to note repairs when the tool is put away than at any other time. We are prone to neglect things and then we are also liable to forget.

The farmer doesn't have to solicit patronage from any one. He doesn't have to enter into competition and strife with any of his neighbors like a merchant; he doesn't have to wrangle like a lawyer for a living; he does not have to depend on his collections reluctantly doled out as editor do; in fact, he can be the most independent man on God's green earth if he manages his business in a business-like way. He has fewer alibis for corrupting his morals and his morals and his occupation is more conducive to the highest development of his physical powers than any other.

The father of a fourteen-year-old boy was berating "book-farming" and the "farm paper" when the son, who was of an inquiring mind wanted to know some more about the business. The son asked his father if he did not know something about farming, to which he was answered that he did. He asked if "Uncle Dave was not a good farmer?" to which his father replied: "Yes, your Uncle David is an excellent farmer." "Well," says the boy, "if what you know and what Uncle David knows were to be written in a book would it not be book farming?" There was nothing for the father to do but to come down and acknowledge that the son was right. "Book farming" is all right if the book is right. It depends on the book and the author. Much of the old prejudice against book farming is dying out.

The Creamery for Ice Cream.
The creamery industry in Maryland is in some respects quite different from that found in the west, inasmuch as most of those in this State do not confine themselves to the making of butter, but make butter only as a means of utilizing surplus and sell most of their products as cream or ice cream. The selling of the products of creameries for cream and ice cream rather than the making of it into butter has enabled the farmer to realize better prices than would be obtained otherwise. Some creameries of the State that have made all of their products into butter have been run quite successfully, while many have been a disappointment to the farmers and could not hold their patronage because of the low prices paid for milk.—C. T. Donne.

Can You Grow Good Grain?
It may not be generally known that nearly all seedsmen are obliged to have a portion of their seeds grown for them just as many breeders of fancy poultry engage farmers to care for their young stock. A progressive farmer in New York was an expert grower of potatoes, and for many years grew nearly a hundred acres of potatoes for seed on contract for one of the large seedsmen in another State. This man is now in business for himself, making a specialty of seed potatoes.

If one is an expert in growing some particular crop it will pay to correspond with some reputable seedsmen nearby and see if an arrangement cannot be made to grow some of his seed for him. Generally an arrangement can be made which will be much more profitable than growing the same crop for the open market. Do not, however, make this proposition unless you are prepared to grow the best and deliver it as pure as possible.

Choosing a Dairy Cow.
In the year book of the Idaho State Farmers' Institutes C. L. Smith describes an ideal dairy cow thus: "She should have a big mouth, thick lip, large nostrils, a smooth-faced face, wide forehead, large, prominent eyes, thin on neck and shoulder, but widening down, fore legs wide apart, so wide that one might crawl between them, full chest, sharp back wedge-like, backbone rather prominent, ribs to start away from the backbone; that is, to slant away and have two ribs right over small of barrel, far enough apart so that the open flat hand will go in between them. This is a particularly good indication of a large milker. The swell of ribs, paunch, should be large, with heavy muscle running from hip joint diagonally down across the abdomen; cow should be broad on hip and well developed over hip, hind legs well apart, with good show ofudder back on them, extending well up, under also to begin well in front, but discard a cow that has a meaty, fleasty udder, the ideal formation being circle shape, with the four teats well apart and square on side, and this indicates an easy milker."

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Farmer Dies in Attempting to Rescue Son—Farmer Shoots Delinquent Tenant Through the Head—Death of Former Governor Luce—Four Escape.

while, where the udder is well quartered up and the teats are big at shoulder and pointed, it denotes a hard milker. The vein that runs from the outside bearing the unbroken man's surname of agency but powerless to aid him. The father, who slept upstairs with Clifford, the 14-year-old son, was the first to discover the fire. He rushed downstairs and assisted his wife and daughter, Leslie, out of a window. Then he hurried back upstairs for the boy. By this time the flames were sweeping through the house. The boy, trying to trust himself to the burning and weak stairway, jumped down at the window, while the father started down the stairs. The steps gave way under his weight and he fell into the lower hall, then a veritable furnace. The wife and children, in a determined effort to save the father, vainly tried to force the front door, but it had been securely nailed during the cold weather. In their bare feet and night clothes they walked a quarter of a mile to a neighboring farmer's house.

Farmers Fight with Revolvers.
The business man is constantly going through his factory or store looking for places where there is a leak or where he can utilize space or material to better advantage than before. It seems almost impossible to induce farmers to work along similar lines, yet there are hundreds of farms through the country that need just this attention. We are all familiar with the man who will scatter his operations over many acres far from his home and barns when right close by there may be a few acres which would yield him enormous returns if properly prepared.

The low spots which might be made exceedingly fertile are most often neglected. Frequently a few furrows struck just right will provide all the drainage necessary to make a place for celery which would bring in large returns. Instead of reclaiming this valuable strip of ground the average farmer with many acres either pays no attention to it or turns the swine on it to wallow. Possibly such a strip of ground has remained uncultivated for years, and is practically virgin soil, needing only a little time and expense to make it very valuable.

Separate Cow Sheds or Stalls.
The Department of Agriculture, of Ireland has issued a leaflet pointing out the importance, not only of air-space, but also of proper ventilation. It is not the size of the building, but the circulation of fresh air within it that ensures healthy conditions. Ideas as to the cubic area that should be allowed to each animal differ very much, some authorities holding that eight hundred feet is desirable, others that six hundred feet is ample. The main difficulty is to secure thorough ventilation without promoting draughts. It is necessary that there should be openings in the walls and in the roofs, the former to let in the fresh air and the latter to let out the exhausted air. It must also be remembered that abundance of light is as necessary as air, for light is one of the best preventives of disease, especially of tuberculosis. Roof lights are preferable to windows. Some farmers, the writer says hold strongly to the cubic area that should be allowed to each animal.

Ex-Governor Luce Dead.
Cyrus G. Luce, former Governor of Michigan, died at Coldwater, aged 80. Mr. Luce was born in Windsor, Ohio, and was educated in the country schools and the Northwestern Indiana Collegiate Institute at Ontario. He first entered politics in Indiana, where in 1848 he was defeated as a Whig candidate for the Legislature. That year he moved to Michigan, where he filled various township and county offices until 1854, when he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, serving until 1871. He was chosen Governor in 1886 and re-elected in 1888.

Wage Riots Causes Strike.
At the monthly payday the Quincy Mining Company of Houghton informed its employees that wages had been raised, March 1, to \$67 per month for miners and \$50 for trimmers. The trimmers struck because they were not given the same wages as miners, something never done at any mine in the Lake Superior district.

Four in Jail Delivery.
When about to lock in the prisoners for the night, Sheriff Steele of Mason was seized by one of them and thrown to the floor. Four of the prisoners made a dash for the outer office, pushed Mrs. Steele aside as she attempted to bar the door, and escaped. Three other prisoners refused to leave the jail.

All Over the State.
The automobile fever is taking a sur- Lapere.

Lansing citizens may decide to vote on the question of installing voting machines at the coming election.

A cement plant costing \$200,000 will be erected at St. Ignace this year. It will utilize the large marsh beds in that vicinity.

Lapere is dreaming of a new factory for the city which will make, among other things, piano stools, fancy benches and chairs.

The Humane Officers of Branch County are trying to put a stop to early-shearing of sheep, as much suffering is caused among the flocks.

The Calumet County Agricultural Society will do away with passes hereafter and compel the deadheads to seek a pass button on their coats.

The Watering of Horses.

The question as to the best time for watering horses is often asked, and is answered in a number of different ways according to the individual opinions of the authority consulted. Many feeders believed that horses should be watered before feeding, while others are equally certain that feeding should precede watering. C. F. Langworthy, in a very useful bulletin entitled "Principles of Horse Feeding," summarizes the results of some recent experiments which he believes have reached the truth of the matter.

The rations fed consisted of different mixtures of corn, oats, hay and straw, and number of experiments were made, in which the only condition that varied was the time of watering. In some of these tests the horses drank before and in some after eating, and in others after the grain portion of the ration was eaten, but before the water.

So far as was observed, the time of drinking had no effect on the digestibility of a ration of grain and hay. When hay only was fed there seemed a slight advantage in watering before feeding. The general conclusion was drawn that horses may be watered before, during or after meals without interfering with the digestion and absorption of food. All these methods of watering are equally good for the horse, and each of them may be employed according to circumstances. It is obvious that certain circumstances may make it necessary to adopt one or the other method. For instance, after severe loss of water, such as occurs in consequence of long continued, severe exertion, the animal should always be allowed to drink before he is fed, as otherwise he will not feed well.

As far as was observed, the time of drinking had no effect on the digestibility of a ration of grain and hay. When hay only was fed there seemed a slight advantage in watering before feeding. The general conclusion was drawn that horses may be watered before, during or after meals without interfering with the digestion and absorption of food. All these methods of watering are equally good for the horse, and each of them may be employed according to circumstances. It is obvious that certain circumstances may make it necessary to adopt one or the other method. For instance, after severe loss of water, such as occurs in consequence of long continued, severe exertion, the animal should always be allowed to drink before he is fed, as otherwise he will not feed well.

John Beaver and son, Indians, were caught by Game Warden Jack Sims near Tawas City killing a deer which they had run down with dogs and which had jumped into a pig pen on the Nelson farm to escape. The dogs had run in the deep snow until it was nearly dead, the Indians shooting it in the head. It was a large doe, weighing 200 pounds.

The Indians were arrested and admitted killing the deer, but said they were starving. Beaver was fined \$10 and given ten days to pay it in. He went to his wife with a quarter of the meat, saying he would never break the law again. The rest of the meat disappeared very suddenly.

An epidemic of rabies exists among the canines of Houghton county, and the sight of a stray dog running about the streets is enough to cause a veritable panic. Dogs have been shot by the score. Men, women and children have been bitten, and a number of cows have died from hydrocephalus.

Cassie Phelps, the 17-year-old daughter of the Phelps of the Grand Rapids Gas Co., committed suicide at her home by taking strichlorine. She died twenty minutes after taking the poison. The girl had had a quarrel with her lover, Harry Marolle, and told friends that she could never again experience joy in this world.

Knight of Pythias of Marshall are preparing plans for a new opera house.

Farmers about Brighton have thrown bushels of potatoes on their hands.

Bridges along the Case river are being strengthened for the annual spring flood.

There are fifteen men in a receptive mood when the majority for Battie Creek is mentioned.

George Kellar of Delta county caught a wolf 6½ feet long from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, in a trap.

Three big men killed one little partridge at Lapere the other day, and were assessed \$24 and costs for their sport.

St. Clair will soon have a large new elevator, and the citizens expect that much trade will be brought there by it.

A new bank will soon be doing business at North Adams. A building is being erected especially for the institution.

Mrs. Sarah Irish died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Durwin White, in Southfield township, aged nearly 90 years.

Lemond Bailey, an old pioneer of Allegan, died at the home of his son, Clete Bailey, of Manistee. He was 95 years old.

The editor of the Onaway Outlook looked out from his carriage the other day while driving on his way through the pines and beheld a black fox.

The case of Mrs. Jennie Lyle vs. Frank W. Lyle, for separate maintenance, was settled in an amicable manner outside the courts in Dowagiac.

Ralph Bult was probably fatally injured by falling from a Muskegon street car and striking on his head on the brick pavement, sustaining a fractured skull.

Menominee sportsmen have made application for a card of trout for streams in their vicinity. It is believed that extensive planting will only restore the sport.

Harricville business men, having considered "it," made up a purse of gold and will furnish a brass band complete, all but the wind, which will be recruited from the village youth.

The supervisors of Alger county are planning to build a highway thirty miles long around Green Island, which is owned by the Cleveland Cliffs Co., and have set the island apart as a new township.

Judge Perkins overruled a motion for the postponement of the second trial of Eugene D. Conner, editor of the Grand Rapids Herald, on the charge of connection with the Lake Michigan water deal.

Mrs. Mary Lenke, an Escanaba pioneer, was thrown from a sleigh and smothered to death under bags of grain, in a runaway. Her husband was too feeble to remove the heavy sacks and save her.

Arthur J. Engle, proprietor of a Grand Rapids photographic gallery, committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium in apartments occupied by him self and wife. Domestic trouble will exert their influence in their behalf.

Primary Bill Introduced.
Representative Charles Van Keuren has introduced in the House a bill which in its main and essential features is founded upon the direct primary law written by Fred Bush of Chicago. Mr. Van Keuren spent several months of study on the various direct primary measures enacted by the different States, and also upon new laws intended to be introduced in various parts of the country. He selected the one framed by Mr. Bush as being most comprehensive and simple.

Estate for Ex-Governor Luce.
Owing to the death of ex-Gov. Luce at Coldwater, the Legislature on Monday adjourned until Wednesday afternoon. A committee of twelve, as follows, was appointed to attend the funeral services at Coldwater: Lieut. Gov. Maitland, Senators Baird, Curtis, Parr and Burner, and Speaker Master, Representatives Powers, Mackay, Grenzel, Read, Lovell, Dunstan, Lane, Speer and Nottingham. Resolutions of respect were adopted by both houses in joint session.

Black Eye for Direct Voting.
Direct voting came out of the first skirmish over a primary reform bill in the House Wednesday with a black eye and with just enough wind to put up another possible struggle for footroom in this Legislature. The Stone bill, otherwise known as the Grange bill, which provides for direct voting on all nominations, including those for United States Senators, was referred back to the committee on elections by a record vote of 32 to 31.

Eight Have Introduced No Bills.

Up to date 530 bills have been introduced in the House, and those measures bear the names of ninety-two different members. The eight who have introduced no bills of any kind, and who thus far have not been mentioned are Benton of Northville, McAuley of Decker of Lake City, Dunstan of Houghton, Prosser of Genesee, Speer of Saginaw, Tiffany of Mecosta and Vance of Saginaw.

Appropriations for Mining School.

The Senate got on a streak of industry yesterday in the county jail in Cheboygan for larceny, put some of his clothes into the washing of Walter Oles, a fellow prisoner, and when Oles objected stabbed him in the back with a small hunting knife, the blade penetrating a lung. While the wound is a severe one, it is thought Oles will recover.

State Game and Fish Warden Chapman personally conducted the case against Casper Alpen of Alpen, and one of his two captains, charged with having in their possession lake trout in the closed season. Mr. Alpen's attorney made the point that the statute says nothing about the possession of illegally caught fish, and the jury promptly acquitted both defendants.

During a violent electrical storm Fremont men were stunned, houses set on fire, and a barn belonging to William Faunce destroyed. James Fowler, who at the time of the storm was sitting near a stove, was severely struck and will lose his right leg, and a man in walking along the street had his clothing burned from his body. The damage in the village is about \$4,500.

When John Wheeck and wife, who live near Honor, rushed out of their home to save their burning barn the other day, an unknown incendiary placed a lot of hay against the house and fired it. In the excitement the house was ransacked and Mrs. Wheeck's purse, containing \$80, taken. The stock was saved from the barn. The barn fire was also of incendiary origin. The house was damaged.

The estate and summer home of John Alexander Dowle at White lake has been increased by the purchase of 200 acres of land, making 265 acres in the complete tract. The newly acquired property fronts on the lake shore, and piers 350 feet long will project into the water, that lake steamers may land. It is understood a chaf of 350 voices will come to the estate this summer and help conduct revival meetings there. The name of the home has been changed from "Ben Mac Dhui" to "Bethany."

William Schmidt, living west of Bay City, was arrested on a charge of killing a neighbor's attack on his family, and upon Fred Reuther, a neighbor. Schmidt topped off a week's drink by firing off a revolver in his home. It is being claimed that he shot at his wife. He chased wife and children out of doors to Reuther's house and the latter closed the door just as Schmidt's children got inside. Schmidt is claimed, put three bullets through the door, missing Reuther's head by a few inches, the latter having braced his body against the door. He was held for trial.

An epidemic of rabies exists among the canines of Houghton county, and the sight of a stray dog running about the streets is enough to cause a veritable panic. Dogs have been shot by the score. Men, women and children have been bitten, and a number of cows have died from hydrocephalus.

Cassie Phelps, the 17-year-old daughter of the Phelps of the Grand Rapids Gas Co., committed suicide at her home by taking strichlorine. She died twenty minutes after taking the poison. The girl had had a quarrel with her lover, Harry Marolle, and told friends that she could never again experience joy in this world.

Kills Municipal Ownership.
Municipal ownership of street railway properties received a death blow in the Legislature Thursday afternoon when the Griswold resolution, submitting an amendment to the constitution permitting such ownership, was sent to the shades on a motion to postpone indefinitely.

Banks Must Close on Election Days.

Senator Jones of Marine City rushed through the Senate a bill amending the act as to legal holidays for banks, so that it is more definitely provided that all election days shall be legal holidays for banks. He says that at present some banks observe election day.

Jesus the Good Shepherd—John 10: 1-18.

Golden Text.—I am the Good Shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.—John 10:11.

The thought of the lesson is closely connected with the events that happened just previously, and especially with the circumstances surrounding the healing of the man born blind. Here was one lost sheep that had been found and succored by the Good Shepherd. Jesus had healed his physical defect and had also given him spiritual sight. What did those who had set themselves up as shepherds of the people think about it: what did they do? As we have seen, they argued that Jesus could not be a good man "because He keeps not the Sabbath" and they condemned and excommunicated the man who had received His sight for defiling his humpback—in order to weaken the effect of his testimony on behalf of Jesus.

Notes.

"The Door."—The way into the stockade, or fenced field, where the sheep are kept safe from the depredations of thieves or wild animals. This door is the "narrow" gate "that leadeth unto life."

Crawford Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....	\$1.00
Six Months.....	.50
Three Months.....	.25

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 30.

Republican State Ticket.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Joseph B. Moore of Lapeer.

Regents of the University—Arthur Hill of Saginaw, and W. H. Sawyer of Hillsdale.

Member of State Board of Education—W. J. McKone of Calumet.

For Circuit Judge. Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit—Nelson Sharpe of Ogemaw.

Own Some Land

The man who is the possessor of a piece of land has the game in his own hands.

There is no promoter or stock gambler who can jeopardize his investment.

Where it is purchased with judgment land is always worth the money paid for it and it is bound to increase in value.

It cannot be destroyed or carried away.

It requires only industry to make it profitable and productive.

It constitutes a source of independence in any condition of the money market and amid all the mutations of speculative enterprises.

Good land can be bought now right here in Crawford county at prices ranging from seventy-five cents to ten dollars an acre.

But—talk to the croaker, who will tell you that you are a consummate idiot for even thinking of it—and don't buy.

Wait until prices go up to where they belong—say five or ten years from now.

Then sit on a goods box and whittle as you see the man go by who did have faith in the county—who bought, and who has a good farm and a bank account.

Then tell the other fellow on the box how, five or ten years back, you could have bought that man's land for a dollar or two an acre, and now it's value is twenty-five or thirty or more.

But you didn't buy. And the other fellow on the box can tell that you didn't easy enough.

Is this all nonsense? Not much, Mary Ann! It's just writing a little bit of Crawford county history—before it happens. Amen.

By the annual report of the Michigan commissioner of insurance it is shown that only 46 per cent of the total premiums collected in this state on fire risks were paid out on loss account during the past year. This is about the same favorable showing in the matter of loss to premium collections as was reported for the two preceding years, and would seem to entitle Michigan to good standing from a fire insurance rate-makers' point of view and to as favorable treatment as due appreciation of a good thing would naturally suggest.

The April Twentieth Century Home contains the first of three articles which it will publish by Dr. J. Madison Taylor, on "Conservation of Human Beauty." Probably none has given greater study to the subject of physical attractiveness than has Dr. Taylor, and his articles published in scientific and technical papers have drawn wide attention to his theories. The theme which Dr. Taylor discusses in his first article is physical betterment, the particular phase that of comeliness, the chief factor in which is the shape and poise of the body. The purpose of the articles is to place a subject, too often made the object of scorn or flippancy, upon the plane which it deserves.

States are fast disappearing from schools all over the country. In many states the health boards have made regulations forbidding the use of states in the schools, declaring them unsanitary. No more spitting on the states and then wiping them with their sleeves for the boys of this generation. No more sponges to throw at each other. All the pleasures of our childhood seem to be denied to the child of today, who must content himself with paper. Paper tablets are replacing the states and last year in the United States about \$10,000,000 worth of paper tablets at retail prices were sold.

"WHY NOT TRY?"

Crawford County's Future

Again this week we put before our readers an article on the development of Crawford county. We believe the only way to get results in this direction is to place our opportunities and advantages before the world, and we will gladly give any reasonable space for this purpose. If you have anything to say in this line that is worth reading and hits the nail on the head, send it in.

Why Not Try?

"JEREMIAH RUSK,—one of the fathers of the United States Department of Agriculture and its first secretary—once said to a group of lumbermen who owned large tracts of Northern Wisconsin cut-over lands, and who were not paying the taxes on them, but letting them revert to the state, 'Gentlemen, you are making fools of yourselves.'

"A few years later the movement toward settling up and converting into farms the 'jack pine plains' and 'cut over barrens' of Northern Wisconsin set in and is today making splendid progress.

"Practically the same conditions existed there as are now existent right here in Northern Michigan. Light sandy soils prevailed. These are now proving among the most productive and fertile farming lands in that section, and general farming, fruit and stock-raising are successfully being carried on. Climatic conditions are very similar to those here. In fact, with the two sections the lines run pretty nearly parallel—up to the point where a little body of practical and hardheaded men, who had taken the trouble to investigate, became imbued with faith in the future of Northern Wisconsin and are working out her salvation in a splendid manner.

"How did they do it? Mostly by simply telling the truth—and keeping it up. They had about as hard a shell of old prejudices to break through as we have here, but they went to work and the results are simply enormous. The emigration from the thickly settled sections of southern Wisconsin, that formerly went 'out west,' is now largely merely to the northern sections of the state and splendid communities are being built up in the once despised 'barren region' where the pine had been.

"They have quit cumbering the face of the earth with hay wire over there to a large extent, because now they are raising all the hay they need at home and are feeding big herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, and that in a country where you got tangled up in hay wire just as you do here now, if you attempted to walk across country half a mile.

"It was faith and the fact that did it. Just as it will do it here with us. Crawford county today is capable of raising hay enough to feed a hundred head of stock where her farmers are now feeding one—and this is said without fear of question by any intelligent man who knows the conditions.

"But why don't she do it?"

"Why didn't Columbus discover this country in a steamship? Why don't the kid at school—say a ten-year-old—write presidential messages or make scientific discoveries? Most of the people who have done such things were once ten-year-olds—and it was not until they were developed that they did them."

"So what Crawford county needs is development. And that will come when she begins to see a steady influx of settlers who have got brawn and muscle and brains and determination to go ahead and utilize the natural advantages that are lying here waiting for the other part of the combination.

"When will they come?"

"They will begin to come when we go after them—when we begin to tell them the truth about what opportunities we have to offer them here and tell it to them with faith in it ourselves.

"And we will speedily acquire that faith—the faith that moves mountains—when we let up on the croaker idea that all the good things of this earth are away over there out of our reach—off somewhere else—anywhere, almost, except right here with us.

"Let us specify a little. Last summer Fred Hoeall brought into the village a few bushels of great big, fat, red, luscious strawberries. I forgot the date, but it was toward the last of the season when strawberries were being shipped in here from below. He got fifteen cents a quart for them faster than he could measure them out. That was a better price than our merchants sold the shipped-in berries for. They were better berries.

"And these same better berries were raised on Mr. Hoeall's jack pine plains farm. Isn't there a basis for faith in Crawford county's future in that fact?"

"Only one instance? Very true. Ask J. C. Falling or Perry Ostrander, or any farmer in the county, either on 'jack pine sand' or hardwood land, who has tried it and will tell you as they have told me, that they have universally had good success in growing strawberries in a small way. Vines grow strong and bear abundantly.

"So with most of the small fruits. Currents, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., all have done well here whenever tried. Is there not an opportunity here in such things? And they pay handsomely.

"And then this matter of hay. There isn't room for a lot of instances—only for enough to help you if you want to strengthen your faith and get over your croak and help build up Crawford county. But we were talking of hay. Last summer up on the Beaver Creek farm of David Raymond I saw clover that would easily go two and a half to three tons to the acre. That was new hardwood land. Yes ma'm.

"Well, a little further on from there A. H. Annes has raised splendid clover, from one and one-half to two tons to the acre, for years on a very light sandy soil—about as light as any in the county I judge—and he didn't have any inoculating bacteria to help him out, either.

"Several other farmers could be mentioned who have had the same experience. It would be little trouble to enumerate a dozen or fifteen farmers who will go into court and swear that clover and good clover will grow on our lightest sandy soils and produce not only paying crops as regards hay, but that it leaves these soils in condition to produce a following crop that will pay, too.

"Take a peep out Maple Forest way and look at the big circus tent hay barns those farmers out there have put up and then go and tell the marines that Crawford county can't raise hay and consequently is going to the devil.

"And potatoes? Well, you all know when you go down to Illinois or Indiana or Ohio and eat the heavy, coarse grained, ill-flavored potatoes they raise there that you are sure to tell them how much finer they grow up here.

"And all the other vegetables the same. Carrots, beets, turnips, rutabagas, parsnips, onions, salsify—yes, and celery, tomatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash, and the rest—they all grow here as well as did the big pine trees. And they all do well on the light sandy soils, when once the humus and nitrogen that countless forest fires have destroyed is replaced.

"And stockraising—but there is a long story in that and no room for it in this issue. It is perhaps the strongest and best card in the Crawford county pack, and it shall have a column all by its lone one of these days. Keep your eye out for it.

"Corn? Now I see the croaker smile. 'Now we've got him,' he says. Very well, gentlemen, I own up. Nobody claims this is a big corn country. I doubt even if it would pay to set out bananas or oranges here. However, as to corn I am going back to the concrete again—going to speak of two cases that came under my limited personal observation.

"Two years ago J. C. Falling had a piece of corn that went over 100 bushels of hard, ripe corn to the acre. You know Mr. Falling—he lives up in Beaver Creek—and Beaver Creek in Crawford county. Last year, about a mile from him, I saw a finer field of sweet corn on David Raymond's place than I ever saw grow in Iowa—and it yielded, I think Mr. Raymond told me, over eighty bushels to the acre. I have been told of good corn crops in different sections of the county by a dozen different farmers. Not in the sand? Why not? But not until it has been brought up with clover or fertilizer. Certainly not.

"Up in the middle—pretty near—of Salling, Hanson & Co.'s big lumber piles, right across the river, is a little tract of five or six acres—and it is sand and the sandy. Of course it has been fertilized. Go over and look at it any day now the snow is off and you will see evidence. Cornstalks, or corn stubble, is still there from the last crop that will convince you that corn will actually grow in Crawford county sand.

"And the same line of evidence awaits you with regard to apples, plums, pears and cherries. Some of the finest specimens of all these fruits are grown every year on farms right here in Crawford county.

"It isn't hard to find evidence enough on which to base the strongest kind of faith in the future of Crawford county. It lies about us on every hand.

"But why so many failures? Just as well ask why jackasses have long ears. I do give that up. That is to say, I give up trying to convince any man who has made up his mind not to be convinced. It's not the question at all and does not apply.

"The fact remains that there is ample evidence that stock-raising, farming and fruit-growing—varied and covering a wide range—can be and are being done successfully right here in Crawford county by men who are built right to make a success of such pursuits—and it is a good big supply of just such men that the county needs to develop its possibilities in these directions and build up here a community of prosperous homes.

"And as sure as the sun rises in the morning the day is coming when they will come here and do the work. The question now is, shall we hurry it along? Shall we take advantage of the present opportunity and bring them here now—or shall we wait the slow drift of time and lie dormant awhile yet in this direction?

"Why not take up this work and get some of the benefits for this generation?"

"WHY NOT TRY?"

My Years the Standard



BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO.

Probate Notice.

Order for Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the
County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1905.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson,
Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Lewis Ostrander, deceased.

Henry C. Holbrook, administrator, having filed in said court a petition, praying for license to sell at private sale the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described for the purpose of paying the debts and for distribution.

It is ordered that the 5th day of April, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court at said time and place, to show cause why a license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTISON,
Mar 16-4w Judge of Probate.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.
March 9, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford county, Michigan, at Grayling, Michigan, on April 24, 1905, viz., Homestead application No. 10,137, of Oliver B. Scott, for the est of nw 1/4 and ne 1/4 of sec. 32, town 25, in l 1 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Hincock of South Branch township, Mich.; Joseph H. Nichols of South Branch township, Mich.; Joseph Scott of South Branch township, Mich.; and Henry Pearsall of Richfield township, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN,
mar 16-6w Register.

Probate Notice.

Order for Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the
County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1905.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson,
Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ernest D. Sparks, deceased.

Tillie Sparkes, having filed in said court a petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Richard D. Conine, or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the 5th day of April, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTISON,
Mar 16-4w Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

Order for Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the
County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1905.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson,
Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Peter R. Kromann, Deceased.

Christoffer Hanson having filed in said court a petition praying that said court adjudicate and determine who were at the time of his death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

It is ordered the 5th day of April, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTISON,
Mar 17-4w Judge of Probate.

GO TO

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 30.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year. In ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Subscribers to the late Grayling Times who desire to have the AVA-
LANCHE continued to their address after the time for which they have paid must notify us or their names will be stricken from the list.

Local and Neighborhood News.

Election next Monday.

Don't forget to go and vote.

Millinery openings are nearly ripe.

Don't put off planting a few shade trees this spring.

It's pretty near time to think about the "green things a-growing."

A clean back yard is a sign of a good citizen. How about yours?

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

The Grayling Dramatic company go to Lewiston Friday and Saturday nights.

Walmer Jorgenson has bought the pleasant home of Mrs. Lea Goulet on Chestnut street.

Read the article headed "Crawford County's Future" on the editorial page. There's more coming.

Keep your eye out for the first bud of trailing arbutus—it's nearly due. Most of the robins are back again.

For Sale—A large house nicely located and well arranged for a boarding house. Enquire at this office.

The Grayling base ball team has organized and is getting ready for another winning campaign this summer.

Vote "yes" on the constitutional amendment permitting state aid for public highways. It means better roads.

Monday and Tuesday were bright and springlike, balmy and charming—but it isn't safe to fool with predictions yet.

Adler Jorgenson will return here from Lewiston, with his family, and assume his position with Salling, Hanson & Co.

Dr. S. N. Insley has bought the lots where the old AVALANCHE office stood, which will make a fine addition to his present home.

How about another epidemic of cut-throat walks this spring and summer? There's a lot of places in town where they are bad'd needed.

The M. C. R. R. will give rates for the May Musical Festival, Saginaw, Mich., May 22-23, 1905, one fare per twenty-five cents for the round trip. Date of sale, May 22 and 23; return, May 24.

L. HERRICK, Agent.

Edna Kenton has written for the April Cosmopolitan a most amusing story dealing with the inside history of running the woman's page of a metropolitan daily, which is illustrated in tint by characteristic drawings of W. Glackens.

Crawford tent, No. 192 K. O. T. M. held another special meeting last night to initiate more candidates. As the hour of the big feast approaches it is said some of the boys are reducing themselves to half rations to keep in good trim for the event.

Having sold my farm, I offer for sale at low values, one pair of horses, with harness, wagon and sleighs; four cows, logging camp outfit, and farming tools. Terms will be made to suit purchasers, though cash will not be refused.

E. PURCHASE.

Mrs. Woodworth is home from her trip east, looking after the latest creations in the millinery world, and will soon be ready to make all of the ladies happy. Miss Mayme Hanlon, who was with her as trimmer last season, has returned and will be welcomed by our young people.

The present city council—harmonious and progressive, non-political, union, citizens' etc., with its unanimous vote record—certainly has a fine large opportunity to distinguish itself by building one first-class, free-from-deep-and-street in the village this summer. Will they do it?

The Michigan Central Railroad Co. have made a reduced rate to Detroit for May 22 and 23, return May 25, on account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. For particulars enquire of

L. HERRICK,

Agent.

A dispatch from Alpena says that J. E. Spencer is arranging to establish a third newspaper in Onaway. He established the first newspaper there, agreeing not to engage in the newspaper business in that city for ten years. Spencer was recently enjoined from working at the printing business in Onaway, and the injunction has not been dissolved.—Gladwin Record.

A beast in human form was arrested Monday for felonious assault and held for trial at the circuit court. In default of bail he will board at the Hotel de Stilwell. He gave his name as William Whitman, his home as Muskegon, and his age as 30 years. The victim was only 8 years of age and escaped without injury, but the beast ought to get the maximum of ten years.

Don't get out your straw hat for a day or two yet.

Rev. H. A. Sheldon was in Frederic the first of the week.

Read the new ad of the Central Drug Store in this issue.

Read the new ad of the Grayling Mercantile Co. in this issue.

N. P. Olson is excavating to put a furnace under the drug store.

Sorenson is after you about that new carpet again. See his ad.

Fournier's offering in this week's ad is a line of 10c tablets for Sc.

Mrs. C. T. Jerome was called to Detroit last Friday by the death of a cousin.

Watch Miss Grayling grow this summer. Some of the croakers are down with the jinxes already.

Miss Elizabeth Alexander was called to Plymouth last week on account of the death of a cousin in that city.

The saw and hammer are heard from every direction in the village, where new dwellings are being erected.

E. W. Jenson and family left for their new home at Otter Lake Tuesday. There are others that could be better spared.

Mrs. J. Woodworth wants an appointment in her millinery store. A fine opportunity for some young lady who desires that trade.

One of Conductor Soderstrom's brakemen, whose name we did not learn, lost a foot under the train at Pinconning yesterday.

Mrs. M. A. Bates, with "George Washington" and Miss Lillian, have gone to Gaylord for a week's visit, leaving the postmaster desolate.

Mrs. H. J. Osborne has out neat invitations for the annual spring opening of her millinery goods on Friday, March 31, and Saturday, April 1.

Benji Jerome is home from the Agricultural College for the short vacation. He is highly pleased with his work there, but will enjoy the brief stay.

And that loose or rotten plank in the sidewalk—you'll have a damage suit on your hands on account of it, Miss Grayling, sure as preaching. Better fix it.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Simpson, who have been spending the winter here with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wilcox, will return to their home in Flushing tomorrow.

John Love of Beaver Creek was in the village Tuesday. He says he is ready for the spring's work and is as ever enthusiastic concerning the agricultural future of our county.

David Flagg has rented the shop of A. Taylor, south of the post-office, and will open a general repair shop, for anything from a baby carriage or a sewing machine to a steamboat.

Mrs. Ida Evans, now of Venicia, Cal., was united in marriage the 19th inst. to Mr. Robert Pace of that city. She will receive the united good wishes of hosts of her friends here.

Dr. Montgomery of Wilmette, Ill., who owns the John Hanna farm in Beaver Creek and other lands, was in town this week. He is planning for another year's campaign with the farm.

The date for the Maccabees "contest" supper has been fixed for next Wednesday evening, April 5. The reds won the contest and the whites propose to put up a banquet that will show their appreciation of the good the contest has accomplished for the order.

The ground has been staked out for the foundations of the new hardwood flooring mill, on the lot east of the planing mill. We understand the main building is to be 75x460 feet, but are unable to give a full description this week. Will tell you all about it later on.

Our neighbors at Frederic propose to keep up city customs and will be entertained the evening of April 1st with a twenty-round boxing contest between Lewis of Sandusky, O., and Johnson of Milwaukee, Wis., who has a record of sixty-seven battles. Those in favor of such contests expect great sport.

Solon Holbrook and his family came down from Mackinaw to attend his sister's wedding the 19th, and his wife and babies remained here for a visit with old friends. The two young children were attacked with pneumonia and were in a critical condition for several days, but seem to be out of danger now, though greatly reduced in strength.

At the spring election there will be a novel proposition. The village council and township board have failed to agree on any settlement of the property matters in which both have an interest. Those advocating the side of the township claim that the town, outside of the village, has paid more than half the cost of the fire apparatus and have had no benefit, and that the village should buy their interest and own it all, and have ordered a ballot to be taken on the question. "Shall the village pay the township its proportion of the value of the fire apparatus? Yes or No."

L. HERRICK,

Agent.

A dispatch from Alpena says that J. E. Spencer is arranging to establish a third newspaper in Onaway. He established the first newspaper there, agreeing not to engage in the newspaper business in that city for ten years. Spencer was recently enjoined from working at the printing business in Onaway, and the injunction has not been dissolved.—Gladwin Record.

A beast in human form was arrested Monday for felonious assault and held for trial at the circuit court. In default of bail he will board at the Hotel de Stilwell. He gave his name as William Whitman, his home as Muskegon, and his age as 30 years. The victim was only 8 years of age and escaped without injury, but the beast ought to get the maximum of ten years.

STUDY LAW AT HOME.

Any person intending to take up the study of law, will find it to their advantage to communicate with

GEO. MAHON.

mar30f Goupl Building: Grayling, Mich.

School Notes.

This week the pupils have listened to that beautiful story by Murray, "How John Norton Kept Christmas."

W. R. Andrus, Ginn & Co.'s state agent, made us a call Thursday and gave a talk on "Nature," which was enjoyed by all.

Algebra class is struggling with the mysteries of quadratics.

Little Maggie Hemmingsen enjoys the honor of earning 100 per cent on the arithmetic examination from the second grade teachers' examination. The whole class in commercial took the examination, all passed, and by so doing, will be excused from taking a final. There were several who passed over 90, and none had standing of which they need ashamed.

Vacation next week. One more supreme effort, then a long rest.

The geometry class, Mr. Bradley's pride, has completed plane geometry. All passed and are now delving in the mysteries of solid. Next year a class will be organized in trigonometry to do extra work along this line.

Frank Trombley is fast earning the name of being one of the hardest working students in the high school. He is one of several who seldom have time in school for anything aside from their work.

Marble season has passed. Now for base ball. There is rumor of a school team.

The merry click of the new Remington can be heard at all hours. We expect some expert work by June. The commercials use the "touch" method, thereby enabling them to write without looking at the machine.

Visit Miss Annin's class that is reading "William Tell."

Mr. Bradley now has the classes in fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and commercial arithmetic. These, with his geometry and algebra, give him practically all the work in mathematics. Several schools in Michigan use the department plan, whereby each teacher specializes in his particular branch.

The older settlers of this section, and especially the politicians, will remember Stanley W. Turner, for many years a resident of Roscommon, and for one term a representative in the legislature for this district. He afterwards served two terms as auditor-general, and was considered one of the slickest machine politicians in the state. For the past nine years he has made his home at the Wayne hotel in Detroit, where he died on the 26th inst.

A howl has been raised for some time among Michigan farmers against any law that would deprive one man the right of hunting on another's grounds; the howl has become popular of late in view of the number of private clubs in the state. Senator Baird has dug up an act over twenty-five years old, sections 5,23 and 5,24, Compiled Laws, which has never been re-enacted, and which makes such hunting a misdemeanor with suitable penalties.

The Township Tickets.

At the Republican caucus for the township of Grayling, held Wednesday evening, March 22, the following ticket was nominated:

Supervisor—James J. Collier.

Clerk—Peter E. Johnson.

Treasurer—Peter Achli.

School Inspector, full term—Milton Simpson.

School Inspector, one year—Lee Winslow.

Highway Commissioner—Charles Robinson.

Justice of the Peace, full term—Jno. J. Niederer.

Justice of the Peace, two-year term—George Mahon.

Justice of the Peace, vacancy—Richard D. Connine.

Member Board of Review—Fred Martin.

Constables—Louis J. Kraus, William Woodfield, Sigwald Hanson, Charles Clark.

The Democrats held their caucus on Saturday evening, March 25, and put out the following ticket:

Supervisor—John F. Hum.

Treasurer—Walmer Jorgenson.

School Inspector, full term—Charles Marvin.

School Inspector, one year—John Leece.

Highway Commissioner—Neila P. Jensen.

Justice of the Peace, full term—Robert McElroy.

Justice of the Peace, two-year term—Wright Havens.

Justice of the Peace, vacancy—William McCullough.

Member Board of Review—Albert E. Newman.

Constables—Archie P. Charron, Otto Johnson, John Everett, Erastus Purchase.

To the Sunny West.

The Great Michigan Central Route

WITH

Its Magnificent Scenery, Grand Connecting Lines and Elegant Equipment, will sell special one-way Colonial Tickets from now until May 15, as follows:

From Chicago or from Mackinaw City, for \$3.00 to California points and the Great West and Northwest.

Stop-over tickets can be obtained.

For particulars call on any ticket agent.

A Grand Opportunity.

STUDY LAW AT HOME.

Any person intending to take up the study of law, will find it to their advantage to communicate with

GEO. MAHON.

mar30f Goupl Bldg: Grayling, Mich.

Don't Neglect!

Genis—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest wares and fabrics for Ladies' High Class Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,
Goupl Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel.

Registration Notice.

To the Electors of the Township of Grayling:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Registration of the township of Grayling will be held at the town hall in said township on Saturday, April 1, 1905, for the purpose of registering the names of all persons who shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors, and who may apply for that purpose; and that said board of registration will be in session from nine o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon for that purpose.

PETER E. JOHNSON,
Township Clerk.

Dated March 8, 1905.

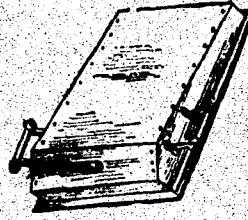
Climatic Cures.

The influence of climatic conditions in the cure of consumption is very much overdone. The poor patient and the rich patient, too, can do much better at home by proper attention to food digestion, and a regular use of German Syrup. Free expectation in the morning is made certain by German Syrup, so is a good nights rest and the absence of that weakening cough and debilitating night sweat. Restless nights and the exhaustion due to coughing, the greatest danger and dread of the consumptive, can be prevented or stopped by taking German Syrup liberally and regularly. Should you be able to go to a warmer climate, you will



Apparatus for Removing Wall Paper.
At regular intervals the wall paper in every house has to be removed and fresh paper put in its place. As a rule, wall paper does not retain its newness for any great length of time, and to keep the house looking bright and cheerful the paper has to be repasted. Removing the old paper always causes a lot of dirt, and unless everything in the room is covered or else removed entirely the dirty water splashes over it and causes damage.

An improved apparatus for removing



LOOSENS THE WALL PAPER.

wall paper is shown here, the invention of an Iowa man. This apparatus is a receptacle having an open face, with a flange or rim surrounding the outer edge, a scraper-blade being attached to the front edge of the rim. A handle is attached to each side of the apparatus for holding it over a covered surface. An inlet is provided in one end of the receptacle through which hot water or steam is injected, with an outlet below for removing the water when cold. By applying the apparatus to the wall the paper is loosened by the heat of the hot water or steam, there being no chance of any water being splashed around in this way. The scraper blade does the rest.

The patentee is Paul Warts, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

Extensible Pew.

Ordinarily the seating capacity of most churches is sufficient to accommodate those who regularly attend, and generally, when plans for new churches are being drawn up, provision is made for seating the regular attendants and no more. If enough seats were provided for the increased number of members who go to church on Easter Sunday and other special occasions, the church would look bare when the average number attend. The consequence is that, when a noted speaker or preacher is engaged to address a certain congregation, a great many people are attracted thereby and the church is invariably overcrowded.

overcrowded, is shown in the illustration. It can be used only in combination with a bench or pew having a box seat, the extension being slideable endwise in the box seat. The outer end of the extension is formed into a depressed seat with folding back and arms, and when so folded can be pushed into the box seat so as to be out of the way when not wanted. A spring is arranged so as to normally retract the extension and hold it in position. It would require only a few seconds to withdraw the seat from its normal position, a catch preventing it from returning until released. Many churches would find this "extensible pew," as the inventor calls it, of great advantage when the ordinary seating capacity of the church is not sufficient to accommodate those who attend.

John P. Kline, of Reading, Pa., is the patented.

Heat Catcher.

It is a well-known fact that in the burning of coal or oil or other substance for heating purposes, a large amount of combustion is lost and cannot be utilized. Inventors have worked over this problem for a long time, but as yet no plausible solution has been advanced. A New Jersey man has patented a device which he calls



CATCHES THE HEAT.

a "heat catcher," an illustration of which is shown here. It is adapted to be inserted in a furnace or stovepipe to catch and distribute the heat passing therethrough. It is cylindrical in shape, a mass of refracting material being placed in the interior, through which the heated products of combustion pass. An air pipe for distributing the heat passes through the center of the refracting material, being connected with the outer air. A grate placed near the bottom holds the refracting material in position. Chambers top and bottom are provided, which are connected with inlet and outlet pipes, respectively. A perforated plate placed near the top of the upper chamber serves to distribute water over substantially the entire cross-section of the refracting material, pipes top and bottom supplying and removing the water, the latter acting as a cleanser. Obviously, all wasted heat can be collected and used by such a device.

George Thomson, of Elizabeth, N. J., is the patentee.

and many are compelled to stand. The only remedy for this is to place chairs in the aisles, and it is often necessary to do this while the service is in progress, causing noise and interruption. An extensible pew, designed to be used especially when the church is

full, but not rude, awful yet not austere.

Is to the mellow earth as autumn to the year.

From under the veil of mysticism which envelopes the river have been drawn the scenes which orpheus and the painter's canvas have made a part of the life of the world. Its tales are for the nursery and the stage. For every mile of the Rhine there is a song and for every league a story. Geographically it is the river of the Germans and the Dutch, of the Swiss and the French, but actually it belongs to the whole world. It is part of its literature, its music and its art. The dragons which inhabit the Rhine have stared out of the pages of fiction at young and old. Their caves are scattered from Switzerland to the sea—some of them nameless; others clothed

the rock into the Rhine and was drowned.

Roland and Hildegarde.

It was after the great defeat of Charlemagne's paladins at Roncevaux that one of the saddest events in the history of the Drachenfels occurred. The lord of the castle had a most beautiful daughter, Hildegarde, with whom Roland, while being entertained at the castle, fell in love. They were betrothed and happy until Roland was called away to drive back the invading Saracens. Those who trust only to French accounts of the battle think he was killed, and this French report reached the Lady Hildegarde at the time. Broken-hearted, she took the veil and entered the convent of Nonnweiler, on an island in the Rhine, in sight of the Drachenfels. She had made her final vows and had been endowed with the black veil on the morning of the day when Roland recovered

from the deserts of war. The legend has it that when she died, her body was carried to the Emperor's court. When he found that she had taken the veil he built the "Roland Tower" overlooking the river and the island convent. Here he spent the rest of his life, attempting to find his betrothed among the veiled figures moving here and there in the court of the convent. After seeing the procession of nuns which buried Hildegarde he made his own last confession, asked to be buried with his face turned toward the cemetery of the convent, and died.

At the instant a charge is fired a great volume of gas is generated and held confined in the powder chamber by the projectile, its pressure rises to an enormous amount, which, in the case of the service charges in the United States guns, is as high as seventeen tons to the square inch. This is accompanied by a proportionate rise in the temperature of the gases.

If it were possible to look into the powder chambers at the instant of discharge it would be found to be at a dazzling white heat.

As the projectile begins to move down the bore of the gun these white-hot gases rush out of the powder chamber and as they stream from the larger chamber into the smaller bore they literally melt the hardened steel surface of the bore, the process being probably assisted by some chemical reaction not yet thoroughly understood.

The gases, under the enormous pressure, quickly find out the very smallest way of escape past the base of the shell and they stream at an enormous velocity and still at a white heat through any such slight opening and melt the hard steel of the gun just as a stream of steam or hot water would cut its way through a block of ice.

British artilleryists have had great trouble from erosion because of the quality of powder which they use. The powder is known as cordite and the erosion is the price which the British pay for certain desirable qualities which are absent from other powders that do not cause so much erosion. Cordite consists of fifty-eight parts of nitroglycerin, thirty-seven parts of gun cotton and five parts vaseline, and it is responsible for the serious erosion effects. Bulk for bulk, the English powder is much more powerful than the United States navy powder.

In mediæval days Drachenfels was occupied by barons, some of whom were crusaders.

Erebreitstein.

The river nobly foams and flows,

The charm of this enchanted ground,

And all its thousand turns disclose

Soule fresher beauty varying round;

The fairest breast its wish might

bend.

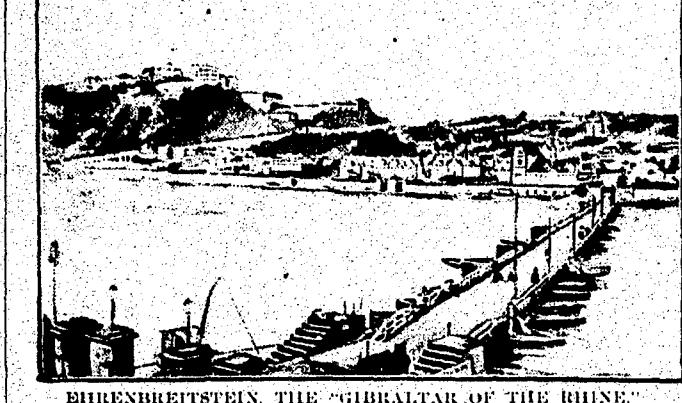
Through life to dwell delighted here;

Nor could on earth a spot be found

To nature and to me so dear.

Cliff of the Dragons.

Drachenfels means cliff of the dragons and it is a mountain peak in Rhenish Prussia, near Bonn, and has an altitude of 1,500 feet. It rises



EREBREITSTEIN, THE "GIBRALTAR OF THE RHINE."

in crenulations which have survived the years. It was of one of these that Byron sang:

The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters promay swells
Between the banks which bear the vine,
And hills all rich with blossomed trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine;
And scattered cities crowning these,
Whose fair white walls along them shine.

And peasant girls with deep blue eyes,
And hands which offer early flowers;
Walk smiling o'er this paradise;
Above the frequent feudal towers
Through green leaves lift their walls of gray;

And many a rock which steeply lowers,
And noble arch in proud decay,
O'er this vale of vintage-flowers,

From the desperate wounds which

caused French historians to pronounce

him dead, returned, expecting to marry

her and carry her to the Emperor's court.

When he found that she had taken

the veil he built the "Roland Tower"

overlooking the river and the island

convent. Here he spent the rest

of his life, attempting to find his betrothed among the veiled figures moving here and there in the court of the convent.

After seeing the procession of nuns which buried Hildegarde he made his own last confession, asked to be buried with his face turned toward the cemetery of the convent, and died.

In mediæval days Drachenfels was

occupied by barons, some of whom

were crusaders.

The river nobly foams and flows,

The charm of this enchanted ground,

And all its thousand turns disclose

Soule fresher beauty varying round;

The fairest breast its wish might

bend.

Through life to dwell delighted here;

Nor could on earth a spot be found

To nature and to me so dear.

Cliff of the Dragons.

Drachenfels means cliff of the

dragons and it is a mountain peak in

Rhenish Prussia, near Bonn, and has

an altitude of 1,500 feet. It rises

in crenulations which have survived the years. It was of one of these that

Byron sang:

The castled crag of Drachenfels

Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,

Whose breast of waters promay swells

Between the banks which bear the vine,

And hills all rich with blossomed trees,

And fields which promise corn and wine;

And scattered cities crowning these,

Whose fair white walls along them shine.

And peasant girls with deep blue eyes,

And hands which offer early flowers;

Walk smiling o'er this paradise;

Above the frequent feudal towers

Through green leaves lift their walls of gray;

And many a rock which steeply lowers,

And noble arch in proud decay,

O'er this vale of vintage-flowers,

From the desperate wounds which

caused French historians to pronounce

him dead, returned, expecting to marry

her and carry her to the Emperor's court.

When he found that she had taken

the veil he built the "Roland Tower"

overlooking the river and the island

convent. Here he spent the rest

of his life, attempting to find his betrothed among the veiled figures moving here and there in the court of the convent.

After seeing the procession of nuns which buried Hildegarde he made his own last confession, asked to be buried with his face turned toward the cemetery of the convent, and died.

In mediæval days Drachenfels was

occupied by barons, some of whom

were crusaders.

The river nobly foams and flows,

The charm of this enchanted ground,

And all its thousand turns disclose

Soule fresher beauty varying round;

The fairest breast its wish might

bend.

Through life to dwell delighted here;

Nor could on earth a spot be found

To nature and to me so dear.

Cliff of the Dragons.

Drachenfels means cliff of the

dragons and it is a mountain peak in

Rhenish Prussia, near Bonn, and has

an altitude of 1,500 feet. It rises

in crenulations which have survived the years. It was of one of these that

Byron sang:

The castled crag of Drachenfels

Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,

Whose breast of waters promay swells

Between the banks which bear the vine,

And hills all rich with blossomed trees,

And fields which promise corn and wine;

And scattered cities crowning these,

Whose fair white walls along them shine.

And peasant girls with deep blue eyes,

And hands which offer early flowers;

Walk smiling o'er this paradise;

Above the frequent feudal towers

Through green leaves lift their walls of gray;

And many a rock which steeply lowers,

And noble arch in proud decay,

O'er this vale of vintage-flowers,

From the desperate wounds which

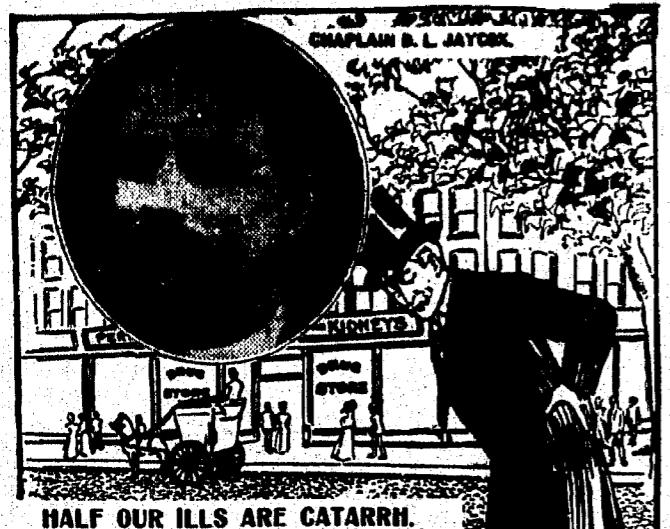
caused French historians to pronounce

him dead, returned, expecting to marry

her and carry her to the Emperor's court.

ARMY CHAPLAIN

SEVERE KIDNEY
AND
BLADDER TROUBLE



HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH.

Thousands of People Have Kidney Trouble
and Don't Know It Is Catarrh.

Mr. David L. Jaycox, Chaplain Clarinda, O. G. T., and Chaplain A. R. 843 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., writes:

"I am an old war veteran. I contracted severe bladder and kidney trouble. I spent hundreds of dollars and consulted a host of doctors, but neither did me any good."

"Peruna has proven the best medicine I ever used. My pains are gone and I believe myself to be cured. I feel well and would not be without a bottle in time of need for ten times its cost."

Hundreds of war veterans have kidney and bladder trouble.

Impure drinking water, sleeping on the ground, and all manner of exposure to wet and cold weather produced catarrh of the kidneys and bladder.

They have done so well with every conceivable drug, have consulted all schools of medicine.

It was not until Peruna came in use, however, that these old soldiers found a remedy that would actually cure them.

More cases of catarrh of kidneys and bladder have been cured by Peruna than all other medicines combined.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, and he will be pleased to give you the benefit of his medical advice gratis. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

The Secret of Good Coffee

Even the best housekeepers cannot make a good cup of coffee without good material. Dirty, adulterated and queerly blended coffee such as unscrupulous dealers shovel over their counters won't do. But take the pure, clean, natural flavored

LION COFFEE, the leader of all package coffees—the coffee that for over a quarter of a century has been daily welcomed in millions of homes—and you will make a drink fit for a king in this way:

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

Use LION COFFEE, because to get best results you must use the best coffee.

Grind your LION COFFEE either fine. Use 1/2 tablespoonful to each cup, and one extra for the pot. First mix it with a little cold water, enough to make a thick paste, and add this to the top of the coffee, then follow one of the following rules:

1. **WITH HOT WATER.** Add a little hot water, stir well, let it stand five minutes to settle. Serve promptly.

2. **WITH COLD WATER.** Add your cold water to the paste and set aside five minutes to settle. Serve promptly.

3. **Don't boil it too long.** Don't let it stand more than ten minutes before serving.

DON'T USE WATER that has been boiled before.

TWO WAYS TO SETTLE COFFEE.

1st. With Egg. Use part of the white of an egg, mixing it with the ground LION COFFEE before boiling.

2d. With Cold Water instead of Egg. After boiling add a dash of cold water, and set aside for eight or ten minutes, then serve through a strainer.

Insist on getting a package of genuine LION COFFEE. Prepare it according to this recipe and you will only use LION COFFEE in future.

(Sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages.)

(Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

SKIN PURIFICATION.

Cutieira Soap, Ointment and Pills Cleanse the Skin and Blood of Torturing Humors—Complete Treatment \$1.00.

The agonizing Reeling and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimplies and ring worm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milky crust fever and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cutieira Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven by the testimony of the civilized world.

EFFECTS OF PROSPERITY.

In the six years of the country's greatest prosperity, from 1897 to 1903 average prices of breadstuffs advanced 45 per cent, meats 23.1 per cent, dairy and garden products 50.1 per cent and clothing 24.1. All these were products of the farmer and stockman, who profited more than any other class of the community by these advances. The miner benefited 42.1 per cent by that advance in the average price of metals. The only decrease in the average price of commodities in that period was in railway freights, which decreased from .738 per ton-mile in 1897 to .763 in 1903, a loss of 4.4 per cent.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the average increase in the pay of railroad employees in that period was a trifle above 8.5 per cent.

ROBBERS DITCH LIMITED.

Rails removed in Iowa and cars Go Down Embankment.

Rock Island officials in Des Moines say that the wrecking of the Rocky Mountain limited near Homestead, Iowa, was the work of robbers, who succeeded in escaping. Seven persons were injured, three of them dangerously.

An examination of the track showed that the spikes for nearly the length of a rail had been removed. The wreck occurred on a high embankment. The Denver and Colorado Springs sheep loaded in the ditch, on end, the embankment at that point being about thirty-five feet high. The engine, mail car and passenger car also went down the embankment.

The wreck, it is reported, was caused by an unknown person who removed spikes and bars and angles and replaced the rail. Spikes were removed from two rails on the south side of the track. The engine and first four cars were thrown down a 45-foot embankment. The engine was completely stripped, the mail car destroyed, the buffet car thrown on its side and two sleepers badly damaged.

They say that opposites should wed;

Too much alike, you'll clash.

And so I'm looking for a girl

Possessed of lots of cash—

—Lippincott's Magazine.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILLS.

Bleeding Bladder, Bleeding Prostrate, Bleeding Bladder will refund money if PAZZINI'S MEDICINE fails to cure you in 4 to 6 days. 100¢.

Don't send anything to the laundry before it is marked.

—Lippincott's Magazine.

A statistician says that France has about 4,000 ducats a year and Italy 2,800.

Now, what does this mean? It means that France has more than twice as many ducats as Italy.

THE NEXT MORNING FEELS BRIGHT AND NEW
AND MY COLD IS ALREADY BETTER.

My doctor says it is because of the strength of my new LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE. All drugs are now sold at lower prices, and we are saving money. The doctor says it is because of the strength of my new LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE.

Address G. F. Woodward, 16 Bay St., New York City, or to Dr. J. C. L. Ladd, 100 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

10¢ Postage Paid. Return postage paid on every envelope sent to us.

10¢ Postage Paid. Return postage paid on every envelope sent to us.

10¢ Postage Paid. Return postage paid on every envelope sent to us.

10¢ Postage Paid. Return postage paid on every envelope sent to us.

10¢ Postage Paid. Return postage paid on every envelope sent to us.

10¢ Postage Paid. Return postage paid on every envelope sent to us.

10¢ Postage Paid. Return postage paid on every envelope sent to us.

10¢ Postage Paid. Return postage paid on every envelope sent to us.

10¢ Postage Paid. Return postage paid on every envelope sent to us.

10¢ Postage Paid. Return postage paid on every envelope sent to us.

THE INCORRIGIBLE CASTRO

May Yet Succeed in Getting Uncle Sam into Trouble.

The French cable complications in Venezuela have reached a crisis and Minister Bowen has informed the State Department that the French minister at Caracas, by instructions of his government, has notified the Venezuelan government that there must be no further proceedings on its part toward the cancellation of the company's franchise or interference with its property. Further, Mr. Bowen reports that two French warships have been ordered post haste to Venezuela to act in accordance with the instructions of the French minister.

Apparently, in the opinion of the Chicago Daily News, this country will be most fortunate if the incorrigible Castro does not succeed soon in creating an international situation even more embarrassing than that which culminated in the Anglo-German blockade of Venezuelan ports. The latest developments at Caracas suggest that if he is not actually seeking complications with foreign powers he is not restrained by any fear of them. Through his control of the Venezuelan courts, which are absolutely subservient to his will, he seems to have succeeded in putting the American asphalt company out of business and confiscating its property. Following the same high-handed policy he is now proceeding against property interests belonging to citizens of European nations.

To appreciate the broad possibilities of the situation which may result from those repeated attacks on foreign property, it should be remembered that the granting of concessions to foreign firms is one of the most characteristic features of Venezuelan industry. Like the asphalt lakes, many of the mines are worked by these concessionaires. An American company operates the country's telephone service. A German company is exploiting its sulphur deposits.

The French Cable company has a contract giving it terminal facilities and the use of overland telegraph lines, the contract providing that all disputes shall be settled "by the courts of the republic and shall in no case give rise to international claims."

The French company's contract and the concession of an Italian coal mining company have now been annulled by the order of Castro, who threatens to seize the properties of these concerns. This is no new proceeding which may be gathered from the fact that last February he annulled nearly 300 concessions "for lack of fulfillment of the legal provisions." The Daily News says that so long as a large part of Venezuela's industrial enterprise is of this character the possibilities for international complications will remain almost unlimited. The facts tend to emphasize the argument that if the United States is to maintain the Monroe doctrine it must adopt some fixed, practical policy upon which to proceed when foreign property interests are injured by the acts of any irresponsible government on this hemisphere.

CITY ATTACKS GRANTS.

Chicago Council Revokes City Railway

Permit and Starts Suit.

War has been declared by the city of Chicago on the Chicago City Railway. Mayor Harrison had Corporation Counsel Tolman prepare an ordinance, which the Council passed, repealing the extension permit, good until June 1. That done, assistants of the corporation counsel rushed into Judge Mack's court, where the judge, who had been asked to hold special court, was waiting, and filed a bill to determine the value of the 99-year act and the rights of the city. The action was taken, it was announced, to forestall any legal obstruction in the shape of an injunction in the federal courts. Not only the Council members, but the chairman of the local transportation committee were taken absolutely by surprise when the clerk of the Council began reading the message of the Mayor.

Mayor Harrison in his message recommending this course asserted that the present owners of the City Railway Company in his opinion had purchased it to prevent a satisfactory settlement between it and the city. They had persistently declined to say whether or not they would accept the tentative ordinance in case that measure was approved by the people and the City Council. Further, the company had shown a desire to test its rights in the federal courts rather than in the State courts. As the processes of the former were slower than the latter it would be to the advantage of the city to take the initiative by beginning suit in the State courts. Realizing that the Mayor's recommendation would be likely to precipitate action by the company, the Council hastened to carry out his suggestions.

GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.

Construction of Government Breakwater at San Pedro, Cal.

A few miles south of Los Angeles, Cal., there is being accomplished one of the greatest engineering feats undertaken by the government in recent years—the erection of a breakwater to form a harbor at San Pedro. The work was commenced in 1897 and Congress appropriated \$2,000,000 for the breakwater which is to extend 8,500 feet into the ocean. The result of the work, so far, shows that a harbor can be built almost anywhere if enough money is expended.

The total amount of rock required, according to the government specifications, is 2,200,000 tons, of which it is estimated 170,000 are yet to be put in place. For some time the contractors have been dropping the rock at the rate of 45,000 tons a month, or four tons a minute, at a cost of \$9,844 a ton. At the beginning the dumping took place in 25 feet of water; today the contractors are making bigger splashes in 52 feet of water. The rocks are often so large that only two of them can be put on one car. There is a yard and a half of dumping ahead, but already a harbor of refuge is formed, where vessels can find safety in all sorts of weather, bearing a rock line above high water.

ROBBERS DITCH LIMITED.

Rails removed in Iowa and cars Go Down Embankment.

Rock Island officials in Des Moines say that the wrecking of the Rocky Mountain limited near Homestead, Iowa, was the work of robbers, who succeeded in escaping. Seven persons were injured, three of them dangerously.

An examination of the track showed that the spikes for nearly the length of a rail had been removed. The wreck occurred on a high embankment. The Denver and Colorado Springs sheep loaded in the ditch, on end, the embankment at that point being about thirty-five feet high. The engine, mail car and passenger car also went down the embankment.

The wreck, it is reported, was caused by an unknown person who removed spikes and bars and angles and replaced the rail. Spikes were removed from two rails on the south side of the track. The engine and first four cars were thrown down a 45-foot embankment.

The engine was completely stripped, the mail car destroyed, the buffet car thrown on its side and two sleepers badly damaged.

They say that opposites should wed;

Too much alike, you'll clash.

And so I'm looking for a girl

Possessed of lots of cash—

—Lippincott's Magazine.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILLS.

Bleeding Bladder, Bleeding Prostrate,

Bladder Stone—

</div

The Windy Day.
Oh, the windy day is a laughing day!
For the wind is a funny fellow;
He rolicks and shouts when skies are
gray.

And leaves are turning yellow.
The pines, a moment ago so still,
Fling out their arms and laugh with
a will.

Nodding their heads, as who should
say,

"The old wind has an amusing way."

Oh, the windy day is a singing day!
For the wind is a minstrel, strolling
Through field and wood, with cheery lay,

Insistent, sweet, coaxing;
The strings of his harp are pine and
oak.

As he chants his tune to the woodland
folk—

Ah, revellers of old are they

When the minstrel wind begins to
play!

Oh, the windy day is the vagrant's
day!

For the wind is a comrade rover,

Whistling down the great highway;

To every hill-road lover;

And whether he whistles or laughs or
sings.

Through every vagrant heart there
rings.

The impulsive, world-old call to stray
With the comrade wind for ever and
aye.

LUCY L. CABLE, in Harper's Magazine.

I said, decisively, "If they shot me
for refusing!"

Elva poured herself out some tea,
and—yes, it was not my imagination—her hand did shake, and she
looked as if it would have been a relief to her feelings to have launched the teacup at my head.

"Monty, you are trying," she ex-
claimed; "open my word you are! You insist that you've come to tell
me as our oldest friend that you've
really found some one that you could
care for at last, and then you sit and
twist your mustache and make me
guess all the wrong people, and—"

"I never made you guess any one,"
I said, indignantly, removing my
cup from my upper lip with a jerk.
I merely informed you that I fell in
love yesterday. I suppose there's no
objection to that? And when you suggested that it happened at Lady Fol-
lett's, I agreed."

"Well," said Elva. In a judicial
tone, "you didn't stay more than
three-quarters of an hour. Directly
you arrived you took me to see the
vase, and the rest of the time you
spent in the rosary, with Mollie Rich-
ards."

"If I'd known you were watching
my movements so carefully—" I be-
gan.

Elva blushed furiously.

"When people make themselves
conspicuous," she said, frostily, "their
actions are bound to form the subject
of comment." Mollie Richards always
persists in wearing maize with her
particular shade of red-tan hair,
and—I could see her from all over the
garden."

"Almost without looking?" I sug-
gested, carelessly.

Elva passed over this remark with
contempt, but I couldn't help noticing
that the flush deepened.

"Well, as it's not Mollie," she ob-
served with dignity, "and as you've
called on purpose, perhaps you're
obliging enough to tell me who it is,
so that I may congratulate or console
with you as the case may be."

"You'll condone," said I, with con-
viction.

"Why, please?"

"Because she—this girl, who isn't
Mollie Richards, you know, doesn't
care a straw for me—in that way, and
the whole thing is hopeless."

Elva softened instantly.

"How can you tell if you've never
asked her?" she demanded. "She may
be simply pining away for your
sake if you only knew!" her gaze
wandered through the window and
settled on a bed of brilliant begonias
in the front garden—"girls don't al-
ways wear their hearts on their
sleeves, even in these matter-of-fact
days, Monty."

I raised my eyes. They had been
busily engaged in tracing the pat-
tern of the carpet.

"Do you think it's likely?" I asked,
"that any girl would really fall in love
with a man twice her age, if—"

"Oh, she's young," interrupted El-
va, hastily. "Do you know, I'm rather
glad of that."

"I held up a deprecating hand.

"Please let me finish," I implored.
"Twice her age, when she's tyrannized
over him, teased him and looked
upon him as an old fogey for the
greater part of her natural life!"

North Loup corn possesses the high-
ly desirable quality of being ready to
pop as soon as gathered. That pro-
duced in other districts must either
be held a year or else kiln dried before
it will pop freely. The bright,
dry ears of central Nebraska, together
with the fact that the occasional
rainfalls are followed at once by
warm sunshine, which thoroughly
dries both the stalk and the corn, render
the North Loup product available
immediately.

"I did not move a muscle.

"If I was quite certain that you
were in earnest," she began, hesita-
tingly, and I thought—though, of
course, I had no business to think
that her voice was a little uneasy,
"I should say how glad I am."

"Please try and believe me," I
pledged.

She studied my face as if undecided
what to do.

"Is it recent?" she asked, at last.

"It happened—yesterday," I con-
fessed. "You remember I always
promised that you should be the first
to know whenever I really had any-
thing to tell, and I was just going to
begin when you fell upon me."

"Yesterday?" murmured Elva. In
evident surprise. "Then it must have
been at Lady Follett's garden party."

I nodded.

"Was it love at first sight, or had
you seen her before?"

"I had seen her," I said, guardedly,
"once or twice."

"Oh!" said Elva, and I think she
flushed. "Then, of course, it's Mollie
Richards. I saw you talking to her
for ages in the rosary. She's a nice
girl, I believe, and I'm really awfully
glad, Monty—awfully." Somehow her
tone didn't carry the conviction it
was doubtless intended to convey; I
presumed it was because Miss Rich-
ards was never a very particular
friend of hers.

"I suppose," she went on, "you'll
propose at once. You've no need to
wait like most poor creatures."

"I intend," I said, "to offer myself
with as little delay as possible."

"And you really don't mind my tak-
ing the privilege of an old friend—a
very old friend—to ask you all these
questions, do you?"

"Not the least in the world," I said,
graciously. "I expected them."

"What do you mean by that?" she
inquired, with suspicion.

"Nothing, except that you've cate-
chized me about my matrimonial pros-
pects ever since you could toddle. Do
you remember, for instance, asking
me at a schoolroom tea in your early
youth whether it was my intention to
marry your Fraulein or not?"

Elva's face brightened promptly.
"Rather!" she said; "and Fraulein
turned all sorts of colors, and told
mother the next day that she really
would no longer stay with a child so
embarrassing. I really think she had
a tressure for you, Monty."

"Probably," I agreed. "Many peo-
ple have."

"Don't be conceited!" reprimanded
Elva; "but tell me all about Mollie
Richards and exactly what attracted
you. Some people call her pretty,
I—I rather admire her myself only."

"Mollie Richards" I inquired with
extreme innocence. "Who said any-
thing about Mollie Richards?"

"Why, you did, of course—that is
to say—you do, suppose you didn't
then—why, I did, I suppose; but any-
how, what's the good of cavilling
about her? It is Mollie Richards, isn't
it?"

"I wouldn't marry Mollie Richards."

lives as different from her own, she
is equally interested in the other
side of the matter—in discovering
what it is her new friends want to
know about her, and how the facts
impress them.

"As soon as the children of her
class feel that they know her well
enough to ask questions, plenty are
asked, and she soon learned to distin-
guish those innocently propounded,
with entirely courteous intention,
merely as leading to the understand-
ing necessary between friends, from
those of a more casual or more in-
quisitive kind.

"The six most common questions
are these," she says: "What is your
father's business?" "How many are
there in the family?" "Have they all
got jobs?" "Do your people own their
own house?" "Have you got a piano?"
"Do you play?"

"It is the last two, I am sure, which
interest them most; and I have learned
to feel those two questions coming,
and to brace myself to meet them
because, you see, I know the dis-
appointment in me that always results,
it is all the worse because I have to
guess all the wrong people, and—"

"I never made you guess any one,"
I said, indignantly, removing my
cup from my upper lip with a jerk.
I merely informed you that I fell in
love yesterday. I suppose there's no
objection to that? And when you suggested that it happened at Lady Fol-
lett's, I agreed."

"Well," said Elva. In a judicial
tone, "you didn't stay more than
three-quarters of an hour. Directly
you arrived you took me to see the
vase, and the rest of the time you
spent in the rosary, with Mollie Rich-
ards."

"If I'd known you were watching
my movements so carefully—" I be-
gan.

Elva blushed furiously.

"When people make themselves
conspicuous," she said, frostily, "their
actions are bound to form the subject
of comment." Mollie Richards always
persists in wearing maize with her
particular shade of red-tan hair,
and—I could see her from all over the
garden."

"Almost without looking?" I sug-
gested, carelessly.

Elva passed over this remark with
contempt, but I couldn't help noticing
that the flush deepened.

"Well, as it's not Mollie," she ob-
served with dignity, "and as you've
called on purpose, perhaps you're
obliging enough to tell me who it is,
so that I may congratulate or console
with you as the case may be."

"You'll condone," said I, with con-
viction.

"Why, please?"

"Because she—this girl, who isn't
Mollie Richards, you know, doesn't
care a straw for me—in that way, and
the whole thing is hopeless."

Elva softened instantly.

"How can you tell if you've never
asked her?" she demanded. "She may
be simply pining away for your
sake if you only knew!" her gaze
wandered through the window and
settled on a bed of brilliant begonias
in the front garden—"girls don't al-
ways wear their hearts on their
sleeves, even in these matter-of-fact
days, Monty."

I raised my eyes. They had been
busily engaged in tracing the pat-
tern of the carpet.

"Do you think it's likely?" I asked,
"that any girl would really fall in love
with a man twice her age, if—"

"Oh, she's young," interrupted El-
va, hastily. "Do you know, I'm rather
glad of that."

"I held up a deprecating hand.

"Please let me finish," I implored.
"Twice her age, when she's tyrannized
over him, teased him and looked
upon him as an old fogey for the
greater part of her natural life!"

It was not until now that I
realized that Elva had been
talking to me all the time.

"I did not move a muscle.

"If I was quite certain that you
were in earnest," she began, hesita-
tingly, and I thought—though, of
course, I had no business to think
that her voice was a little uneasy,
"I should say how glad I am."

"Please try and believe me," I
pledged.

She studied my face as if undecided
what to do.

"Is it recent?" she asked, at last.

"It happened—yesterday," I con-
fessed. "You remember I always
promised that you should be the first
to know whenever I really had any-
thing to tell, and I was just going to
begin when you fell upon me."

"Yesterday?" murmured Elva. In
evident surprise. "Then it must have
been at Lady Follett's garden party."

I nodded.

"Was it love at first sight, or had
you seen her before?"

"I had seen her," I said, guardedly,
"once or twice."

"Oh!" said Elva, and I think she
flushed. "Then, of course, it's Mollie
Richards. I saw you talking to her
for ages in the rosary. She's a nice
girl, I believe, and I'm really awfully
glad, Monty—awfully." Somehow her
tone didn't carry the conviction it
was doubtless intended to convey; I
presumed it was because Miss Rich-
ards was never a very particular
friend of hers.

"I suppose," she went on, "you'll
propose at once. You've no need to
wait like most poor creatures."

"I intend," I said, "to offer myself
with as little delay as possible."

"And you really don't mind my tak-
ing the privilege of an old friend—a
very old friend—to ask you all these
questions, do you?"

"Not the least in the world," I said,
graciously. "I expected them."

"What do you mean by that?" she
inquired, with suspicion.

"Nothing, except that you've cate-
chized me about my matrimonial pros-
pects ever since you could toddle. Do
you remember, for instance, asking
me at a schoolroom tea in your early
youth whether it was my intention to
marry your Fraulein or not?"

Elva's face brightened promptly.
"Rather!" she said; "and Fraulein
turned all sorts of colors, and told
mother the next day that she really
would no longer stay with a child so
embarrassing. I really think she had
a tressure for you, Monty."

"Probably," I agreed. "Many peo-
ple have."

"Don't be conceited!" reprimanded
Elva; "but tell me all about Mollie
Richards and exactly what attracted
you. Some people call her pretty,
I—I rather admire her myself only."

"Mollie Richards" I inquired with
extreme innocence. "Who said any-
thing about Mollie Richards?"

"Why, you did, of course—that is
to say—you do, suppose you didn't
then—why, I did, I suppose; but any-
how, what's the good of cavilling
about her? It is Mollie Richards, isn't
it?"

"I wouldn't marry Mollie Richards."

WOMEN AND FASHION

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Science.—Science is not a collection
of guesses, opinions, beliefs or speculative
views. Science is demonstrated and
demonstrable truth.—Rev. J. S. Thompson,
Disciple, Los Angeles, Cal.

Social Life.—Unless Christianity dis-
closes to us the pleasures of our social
life here and now, Christianity will not
discover much of a heaven for us hereafter.—Rev. Thomas Parry, Pres-
byterian, Pittsburgh.

Public Worship.—Public worship is
not all there is to Christianity, but the
evident decline in the attendance of
the public as related to the population,
is a sign of religious apathy.—Rev.
A. Stillwell, Baptist, Cleveland, O.

Small Temptations.—The young man
who is bound to go to the devil is
bound to go there anyway, but there
are many who are led from the
straight path by small temptations.—
Rev. F. A. Strong, Congregationalist,
Pawtucket, R. I.

Be Master.—Be master of yourself.
Do not be the slave of habit or of
poverty or of superstition, or of time, but
stand facing life, the uncrowned king
of circumstances, and in it plan for
eternity.—Rev. C.